THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 11 and 14.

Columbus Day Observed; U. S.-Japan Citizen Trade; Activity in Libya Grows

The World's Day—October 13, 1941

New England: Exercises Held on Boston Common

Boston celebrated Columbus Day with a special ceremony on Boston Common dedicated to Pan-American unity. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts House studied taxpayers' demand for 24 per cent slash in Governor's supplementary budget for 1941 and 1942. [Page 5.]

Bulletin on obtaining defense work and materials by New England Council is proving helpful to small manufacturers. [Page 2.]

Washington: Japanese Ships to Bring Americans

The State Department announced arrangements had been completed for three Japanese ships to bring 100 Americans to the United States from Japanese ports and to take back about 600 Japanese.

President Roosevelt urged Congressional leaders to speed enactment of the $5,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation and received assurance that the bill would reach the Senate floor early next week.

The Navy refrained from disclosing further details on the capture of a Nazi radio expedition ship off Greenland after it had set up a secret wireless station there. [Page 1.]

The Maritime Commission announced signing contracts for 49 more tankers, bringing the total American tanker fleet completed, being built or contracted for, to 568 vessels.

September disbursements for defense purposes totaled approximately $1,347,000,000, an increase of 18 per cent over August. The total since July 1, 1940, is $10,560,000,000.

The Civil Aeronautics Board amended its regulations to require certification of all aircraft and pilots in the United States.

The nomination of Clifford J. Durr of Alabama to a seven-year term on the Federal Communications Commission was submitted to the Senate by President Roosevelt. Herschel V. Johnson of North Carolina, now serving as Minister-Counsellor in London, was nominated United States Minister to Sweden.

In Africa: British Report Activity in Libya

Unusual activity in Libya was reported by the British Middle East Command which said both British and Axis troops were making frequent thrusts with artillery, tanks and mechanized units.

Polish troops who escaped through Rumania in 1939 and underwent a long period of training in the desert, were disclosed to have relieved the British garrison at Tobruk.

Orient: Japan Reinforces Ichang Defenders

Japanese claim reinforcements in the battle for Ichang were repulsing the Chinese drive in which Chungking forces had earlier claimed capture of the westernmost outpost of the Japanese invasion.

Chinese reinforcements, numbering 200,000, were reported converging on Chengchow in an effort to recapture that important junction of the Peiping-Hankow railroad and the Lunghai Railroad.

National: Closed Shop in Harlan County Mines

Knoxville, Tenn. (AP)—Signing of a closed shop contract by the United Mine Workers of America (C. I. O.) and the Harlan County (Kentucky) Coal Operators Association was announced here by William G. Turnblazer, President of District 19, U. M. W.

Air and Sea: Raids on Germany Renewed

Britain resumed raiding over Germany, attacking targets with an estimated 300 planes, and admitting loss of 11. [Page 7.]

Nazi air attacks on Manchester and the port of Hull were claimed by Berlin. Germans also claimed 26 British planes were shot down over Germany.

In Europe: Jan Masaryk Leaves for New York

Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister in the Provisional Czech Government in London, left for New York by Atlantic Clipper.

John D. Biggers, American Lend-Lease representative in Britain, left London en route to Washington for conference with President Roosevelt.

Col. J. L. Ralston, Canada's Defense Minister, arrived in London by trans-Atlantic airplane.

En route to Greece to "maintain order," five German regiments have reached Bulgaria. In Greece they will "take over" from Italian and Bulgarian forces.

In Russia: New Break in Russian Line Claimed

Germans claim to have pierced the Russian front at a new and more northerly point 140 miles northeast of Moscow. [Page 1.]

Russian reinforcements, hurried up to the front, were reported to have slowed down the German advance around Vyazma.

British public, after clamoring for a diversion to aid Russia, was told by the Government and inspired press that the main need was for labor to turn out more tanks to send to the Soviet. [Page 1.]

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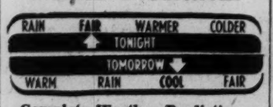


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: Is Africa at Mercy of Powers? Events point to a major campaign in Africa.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Defense Work Not Delayed By Fall River Fire

About 1,000 employees to resume work Tuesday while $13,000,000 blaze still smolders.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 13—No defense production, except self-sealing gasoline tanks for airplanes, will be delayed at the big Firestone rubber plant here by the $13,000,000 fire which destroyed three buildings over the week end, it was announced today.

While the fire was officially termed the most devastating in the City's history, no damage was done to buildings or machinery devoted to making defense products, with the exception referred to. This was officially announced by J. Edward Trainer, Vice-President and Production Manager of the Firestone enterprises, and Roger S. Firestone, President of the local concern, a Firestone subsidiary.

As a result, about 1,000 employees will resume work tomorrow on gas masks, barrage balloons, and machine gun cartridge clips. Since today was a holiday, no work would have been done today, anyway. About 2,000 workers, however, have been made temporarily idle in the plastics and nondefense products plants.

"Our number 1, 2, and 3 plants will be in operation tomorrow morning," the joint company statement said. "As rapidly as possible, we will equip unoccupied sections of these buildings to replace the facilities lost."

The fire, which raged uncontrolled for 9 hours Saturday night and early Sunday and still was sending off heavy billows of smoke today, wiped out the departments in which the Company manufactured self-sealing airplane gasoline tanks, foamed latex cushions, molded extruded rubber goods, molded plastics, and rayon tire fabrics.

Most Serious Loss

Possibly the most serious loss to the Nation's defense effort was destruction of the 73-year-old granite Tower Building, oldest structure in the group which Firestone took over four years ago. This was used solely to store crude rubber brought here from Liberia.

The stored crude belonged, in part, to the Government-controlled Rubber Reserve Corporation, and the balance to the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, parent of the local concern. It was the crude rubber storehouse that was still burning this morning.

No figures were immediately available as to the amount of

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Wallace Envisages New World of Justice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 13

The Americas have all of the material and spiritual resources for building a just and prosperous new world, Vice-President Wallace said yesterday in an address in Spanish to Central and South America dedicating the new Pan-American network of 92 radio stations co-operating with the National Broadcasting Company.

"I hope that inter-American amity can be further expanded in the postwar era on the bases of 'economic co-operation and frank spiritual comprehension and understanding,'" Mr. Wallace said.

Americas are urged to plan to meet Nazi economic peril: Page 17.

Navy Searches For More Nazi Radio Stations

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—The United States Navy today pressed its search for additional Nazi radio-operating expeditions in Western Hemisphere waters following the capture this week end of a secret German wireless station on the coast of Greenland.

In the laconic phrase of the Navy Department one transmitter, used primarily by Berlin to provide the Luftwaffe with valuable weather information as a guide to its bombing of Britain, has been "disposed of," and the commander and crew of the small Norwegian steamer who were operating the station are being brought to the United States for questioning.

The "expedition" was in charge of an agent of the German Gestapo and two other Norwegian Nazis and was engaged in transmitting "military information," it was announced.

Apart from the torpedo-and-run encounter which the U. S. Destroyer Greer had with a German submarine, this is the first direct military encounter which American forces have had with the Nazis since the United States extended its eastward defense of the Western Hemisphere first to Greenland, now a formal protectorate, and later to Iceland.

No Nazi Complaint Yet

No word of German diplomatic protests against the capture and "evacuation" of the Nazi crew has yet been forthcoming, but it is clear that they will be summarily rejected by the State Department.

London today expressed consid-

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Soviets Slow Down Germans, Reassure British on Outcome; Hull Wants U. S. Ships Armed

Stimson joins Secretary of State's plea at hearing for changes in Neutrality Act.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, joined Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today in urging immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act's prohibitions against the arming of merchant ships and the entrance of American ships in combat zones.

The two Cabinet members opened the two-day hearings before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the proposed revision of the Neutrality Act. The Secretary of State lead off by declaring that Hitler had unleashed "the mightiest movement of conquest ever attempted in history." The Nazi objectives are so vast, he said, that many peace-loving Americans hardly can conceive their danger.

Other witnesses for the bill to be heard today were Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Harold R. Stark, and Admiral Amory S. Land, Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Secretary Hull urged the need of immediate modification of the Neutrality Act as "imperative" and declared it essential to arm American merchant vessels.

Cites Two Sections

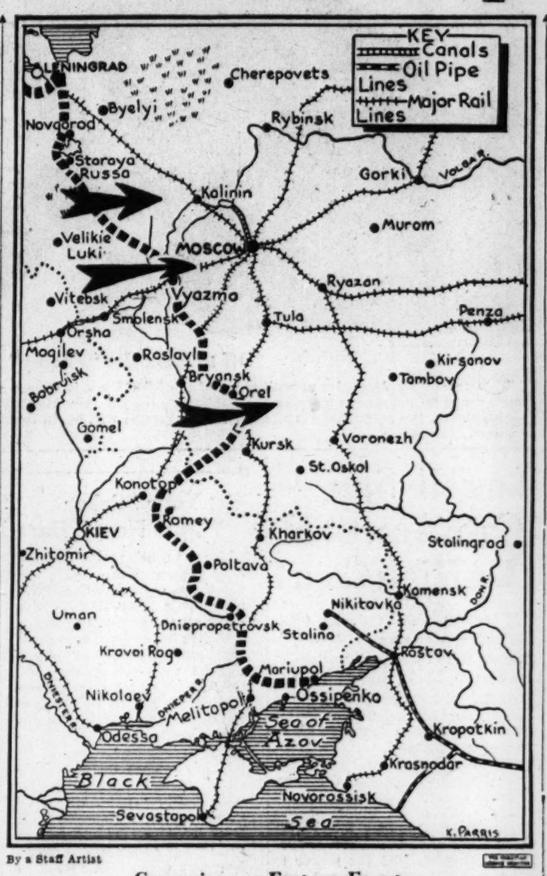
Although he stressed specifically repeal of Section 6 of the Act which now bans such arming, Mr. Hull said he felt Section 2 is equally undesirable and dangerous. Section 2 prohibits American vessels from entering war zones.

"The blunt truth is that the world is steadily being dragged downward and backward by the mightiest movement of conquest ever attempted in all history," Mr. Hull said. The German goal "appears so unusual and so unprecedented" that Americans do not "at all perceive the danger to this country that this movement portends. This failure to realize and comprehend the vastness of the plan and the savagery of its unlimited objectives has been, and still is, the greatest single source of peril to those free peoples who are yet unconquered and who still possess and enjoy their priceless institutions."

German raiders and submarines are sinking neutral merchant vessels whether they are armed or unarmed, Mr. Hull declared. So, he held, it is common sense to arm them for defense. Germany is sinking neutral vessels far outside the area set apart as a "paper" war zone by its own pronouncements, he said.

Mr. Hull briefly examined the sections of international law and the agreements with other nations involved in arming merchant vessels. But he promptly turned from this technical aspect to offer what is, in some respects, the most savage indictment of Nazi ideas and methods ever to be given by a high Administration official. Likening the Nazi drive to the invasion of barbarian hordes 16 cen-

Continued on Page 9, Column 7



By a Staff Artist

Campaign on Eastern Front

Black arrows indicate the three points at which the Germans are pressing home their offensive. Dotted line shows approximately the battle front as it is today.

Nazis Say Third Spearhead Has Broken Soviet Lines

By the Associated Press

Monday, Oct. 13

In the face of Germany's claims that its Russian advance had carried within 100 miles of Moscow on the west and south, Russian dispatches declared today that one German thrust had been slowed down and that the Red Army had launched counter-attacks at several points.

According to Vice Foreign Commissar S. A. Lozovsky, however, all women and children not engaged in vital war work were being evacuated from Moscow.

Third Nazi Spearhead

Authoritative sources in London asserted that the German offensive—now in its 12th day—had lost momentum as compared with the speed of the first two or three days and added that it was quite possible that the German drive might be stopped 70 or 80 miles short of the Russian Capital.

According to German military spokesmen, a third German spearhead of tanks and motorized infantry, in addition to those at Bryansk and Vyazma, had broken through Russian lines in a surprise attack 140 miles northwest of Moscow, already menaced by Nazi power drives less than 100 miles away on the west and southwest.

This announcement followed the week-end German claim that the battle at the Sea of Azov was ended and that the bulk of Marshal Semyon Budenny's ninth and eighteenth armies had been destroyed, with 350,000 prisoners said to have been taken so far on the Bryansk-Vyazma front.

Military spokesmen said armored advance forces of the new onset from the headwaters of the Volga in the Valdai Hills were racing to the east.

At Vyazma, scene of heavy fighting 125 miles west of Moscow, the steadily tightening encirclement of pocketed Russians was described as in its final stages.

Moscow dispatches, however, reported that the German advance was slowed down in the direction of Vyazma, the major battleground of the big Nazi offensive against Moscow, and that Soviet counter-attacks had been launched against the invaders at several points.

The Germans still were moving eastward, a dispatch to the newspaper Pravda said, but their pace was stated to have been reduced in the past few days.

Soviet Reinforcements

Russian reinforcements were being rushed steadily into the battle lines, late dispatches said.

A gigantic struggle raged about Vyazma, 125 miles from Moscow, while the Russians pushed counter-attacks elsewhere.

Bryansk, strategic rail junction was abandoned Oct. 12 by the Russians.

A second Russian counterattack was launched north of Orel, which the Germans took a week ago.

Russian reinforcements, Pravda said, are fresh, well-equipped regular troops who have been under fire but since have been rested. These experienced fighters were declared to be fighting confidently now and in good spirits. All wore warm winter uniforms with long gray greatcoats and fur hats, dispatches from the front stated.

The Germans also were said to have rushed reinforcements to the front to maintain their numerical superiority.

Snow and cold were hindering the attackers, the Russians said. The Germans, shivering in their light garments after taking Orel, ordered Orel residents to turn over to the military all warm clothing, a Red Star dispatch asserted.

Confidence returns in London as missions report on vital needs of Russians.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—Despite the news that the Russians have now been forced to evacuate Bryansk, a distinctly confident note has crept into the British attitude toward the Russian crisis over this week end.

The political barometer of press comment, which last week was swinging rapidly round toward "storm," has now steadied and has even risen slightly.

The outburst of criticism of the Government on the grounds that it wasn't doing enough to aid the Soviets seems to have cleared the air, and today there is fresh realization here of the necessity for greater all-out efforts, but no longer much sign of a political upheaval.

Supply Mission Credited

The main factor in bringing about this sudden change has been the report of the Harriman-Beaverbrook Supply Mission who have now returned from Moscow.

Both the British and American delegates declared they were confident Russia would go on fighting, even if Moscow fell.

Lord Beaverbrook's radio account yesterday of the Moscow conference went a long way toward reassuring the British public that while the military situation in the U. S. S. R. is serious, there is no reason to anticipate an early collapse of the Soviet armies.

In fact, the keynote of the statements made by the various members of the mission has been confidence in the sincerity of the Soviet leaders' determination to resist and belief in their ability to keep on fighting, combined with a certain amount of surprise at the low ebb to which public opinion here had sunk in the last week.

The explanation lies in the extremely scanty amount of news received in Britain from Russia about the campaigns, as contrasted with the overwhelming flood of stories from Berlin of German victories.

Efforts are now being made to remedy this by obtaining more complete reports of the battle from Moscow.

Another reason for the altered outlook here has been a certain amount of Quiet-Behind-the-Scenes clarification by the Government to the British press of the difficulties of doing any more to help Russia than is already being done—either in the way of raids on the Continent or of intensified bombing.

Bombing Raids Helped

Furthermore the resumption of fairly heavy bombing raids on Germany and German-occupied territories over the week end also helped to allay public uneasiness.

The effect has been that most of the papers which, toward the end of last week were demanding drastic action, are now emphasizing the necessity of not rushing rashly into what might well prove to be another Dunkirk.

Even Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, a Labor Member of Parliament, who had given notice of a question about Britain's help to Russia, acknowledged in a speech yesterday the extreme difficulties in the way of an invasion of the Western Front. He insisted, however, that "some effort must be made to create a diversion or a series of diversions, and thus weaken the enemy's forces on the Eastern Front."

The Communist Party of Great Britain likewise has issued a statement over the week end calling for action in the West, declaring that "the honor of the British people is at stake."

The predominant view, however, after Mr. Harriman and Lord Beaverbrook had reported on their Moscow mission, was that the best Britan can do at the moment is to redouble its efforts to produce planes, tanks, antiaircraft guns and other war materials and send them as quickly as possible to Russia.

Battle of Production

Thus, The Times of London points out in its leading editorial today that it is estimated that only about one quarter of Russian industrial production, including war production, lies beyond the present area of operations and so can be considered safe for the near future at least.

As The Times remarks, obviously Britain and the United States aren't yet in a position to supply anything like the remaining three-quarters of war supplies if the Soviets were to lose their productive capacity west of the line drawn from Moscow to Rostov. But it suggests that enough is now being done—or rather can be done by an intensified produc-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Great Mass Air Attack on N. E. Will Open at Dawn on Tuesday

Last minute preparations were under way today by Army and Civilian Defense officials for the greatest mass air attack on New England ever staged.

Beginning tomorrow at 6 a. m., huge Army bombing planes from Mitchel Field, L. I., and Windsor Locks, Conn., will speed over vulnerable, defense-booming cities and residential towns loaded with "bombs" while thousands of civilian spotters and air raid wardens stand at their posts.

At the Information Center in Boston the flights of enemy planes will be charted and from the vital control room there Air Force officers will order pursuit and interceptor planes into the air to meet the enemy. From this point also word will be flashed to the Operations Room of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety which will relay information to the 29 district warning stations scattered throughout Massachusetts.

Maj. Clayton E. Hughes, commanding the 57th Pursuit Group stationed at East Boston, Groton, Conn., and Hillsgrove, R. I., will control the flights of speedy one seater P-40s armed with six machine guns which will go up to meet the bombers.

A thorough test of the local civilian defense committees will be made in many Massachusetts towns tomorrow by J. Wells Farley, Director of the State Committee on Public Safety. Mr. Farley will notify these communities without warning that their cities are about to be bombed. The problem will be for each community to summons its defense units into action at short notice and to carry out assignments as though bombing of the town was a reality.

Cities and towns scheduled for civilian defense tests tomorrow include: North Adams, Pittsfield, Northampton, Greenfield, South Hadley, Ware, Springfield, Worcester, Fitchburg, Framingham, Salem, Gloucester, Danvers, Lowell, Lawrence, Newburyport, Amesbury, Haverhill, Cambridge, Melrose, Quincy, Brockton, Walpole, Falmouth, and Barnstable.

According to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety major civilian defense demonstrations will be held at Worcester, Framingham, and Falmouth.

Several top-ranking Air Officers are expected to visit the Boston information center tonight preliminary to the launching of the invasion tomorrow.

A preview of the bombing of New England is scheduled for tonight when three B-18 bombers from East Boston Airport will attempt to destroy the harbor defense of the State's capital city.

Symbol of Anglo-Russian Strength

International

This Tank Represents Both Moral and Physical Aid for Soviet

Girl workers at a British tank factory put finishing touches on one of the juggernauts turned out for shipment to the embattled Russians as part of Britain's program to aid its Soviet ally. "Greetings to Our Allies in U. S. S. R." are printed in both English and Russian on the tank, assuring the Russians that British aid consists of something more potent even than tanks and guns. The two Russian words on the end of the tank mean "Our Allies."

Boston Observes Columbus Day With Parade and Celebration on Historic Common

Pan-American Unity Theme Of Exercises

Most business houses and public offices throughout Greater Boston were closed today as Massachusetts turned from routine activities to celebrate Columbus Day, Oct. 12, which fell on a Sunday this year and therefore was observed on Monday.

Center of the celebration in Boston was Boston Common, where a program stressing Pan-Americanism was held today with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin presiding. Speaker of the day was Rodolpho Michels, Chilean Ambassador to the United States. A feature of the program was a parade of the flags of 22 American nations, with a salute to each banner as the band played the appropriate national anthem. This ceremony was intended to symbolize Pan-American unity.

Tableaux portraying the story of Columbus in drama, with narrator and music, were presented by the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Project.

Today's celebration followed a big parade in East Boston yesterday.

Simmons College Honor Society Opens Door to 21

Academy, Simmons College Honor Society for students of high scholarship, has admitted 21 juniors and one senior, Miss Muriel Crowley of Dorchester, President of the organization, announces. Fifteen of them live in Greater Boston.

To encourage interest in non-professional and nontechnical courses in the midst of primarily vocational curriculums was the original purpose of Academy. Election now, however, is based on highest scholastic standing in all subjects. Membership also extends to transfer or graduate students who have been admitted to Phi Beta Kappa or other honorary academic societies at other colleges.

The senior elected was Jean Langlois of Norwood, a student in the School of Nursing.

The juniors are:

School of English—Marion Mainwaring of Quincy; Esther Engelman of Dorchester; Hyalie Lainson of Worcester; Shirley Idelson of Dorchester.

School of Library Science—Dorothy May Leeper of Needham.

School of Home Economics—Adele Weinstein of Brighton.

School of Science—Phyllis Gilbert of Belmont; Gertrude Kirsner of Dorchester; Louise Vernon of Dorchester; Constance Yeats of Boston.

School of Business and Secretarial Studies—Eileen Brenner of Adams; Thelma Burbank of Wakefield; Mary Louise Freier of Milton; Virginia Lovett of Beverly; Jean Thompson of Belmont.

School of Nursing—Eleanor Duncklee of Mystic, Conn.; Claire Farrisey of Lawrence; Margaret Hine of Cambridge; Ruth Newell of Plainville, Conn.; Ruth Oliver of Dorchester; Virginia Wernlund of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Events Around Greater Boston

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Spanish Art" will be the title of a forenoon lecture by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11

Radio Timetable: Page 4

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By a Staff Photographer

Off to Meet the "Enemy"

Two speedy single-seater pursuit ships of the 57th Pursuit Group at East Boston Airport take off to meet invading bombing planes as the Eastern Seaboard Air Maneuvers continue. Following final test flights today, the actual interception of enemy planes will begin tomorrow when the maneuvers begin in earnest.

Lowell Sun Case Accepted By High Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to rule on one of the ramifications of the Lowell, Mass., Sun's refusal to permit field representatives of the Wage-Hour Administration to inspect its books in the absence of a specific complaint.

The point the Supreme Court agreed to pass upon was the Government's appeal from a Circuit Court decision in favor of the Sun's contention that the Wage-Hour Administrator could not delegate to subordinates the power to issue subpoenas for records, but must issue them himself.

The case opened in the Federal Court at Boston. A compulsion order sought by the Government was denied when the Sun contended it was justified in refusing to produce pay roll and employment records at the request of field representative of the Wage-Hour Administration in the absence of a specific complaint that any law had been violated.

New subpoenas were issued, and the Government won an order to compel the newspaper to produce the records. The Sun appealed the decision to the Circuit Court of Appeals on the ground that the Attorney General of the United States could not legally delegate the power to issue subpoenas to subordinates.

The Circuit Court upheld the Sun in the last appeal, and the Supreme Court's decision today was to hear the Government's appeal of that decision.

Osa Johnson Film In Boston Friday

The Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain is bringing Osa Johnson to Symphony Hall, Friday evening, with her film of jungle adventure, "African Paradise," which shows scenes of the Johnson experiences covering four years in the midst of the elephant country.

Get Your Sticker Within Next 3 Days

Massachusetts motorists have only three more days in which to obtain their official automobile inspection stickers before State Registry of Motor Vehicles inspectors begin their semi-annual highway drive against uninspected cars.

Although motorists are given the entire month of October to obtain their stickers, Registry inspectors will follow their usual practice of stopping all stickerless cars on and after Oct. 16. Automobiles found with faulty brakes, lights, or other safety equipment will be ordered off the highways until proper repairs are made. Flagrant cases will result in suspension of driving privileges for specific periods.

Stuck in Mud Craft Awaits High Tide Aid

Stuck fast in a mud bank off Governor's Island, the 5,600-ton American freighter Pan Gulf, of the Pan Atlantic Steamship Company, awaited high tide today before making another attempt to clear itself, the first effort having been unsuccessful.

Eight tugs struggled for an hour this morning to re-float the ship, but were forced to abandon their attempt due to the ebbing tide.

The accident was due to a miscalculation of distance when the vessel was backed too far out into the harbor as it started to leave the Army Base. No apparent damage was done.

The Pan Gulf, which was built in 1918 at Seattle, Washington, was towed into port Thursday. A cracked cylinder stopped the engines while the boat was 24 miles off Block Island and necessitated a call for help which was picked up by the tugboat Elizabeth Moran which brought the Pan Gulf into port.

Writers to Speak At Book Exhibit

Mrs. Edna Knight Gasch, President of the National League of American Pen Women, will come to Boston from her home in Washington to be among the honor guests at the luncheon to be given in connection with the book fair on Oct. 22 by the Boston branch of the League at the Women's Republican Club.

Mrs. James M. Linscott, President of the Boston branch, has also received acceptances from a group of prominent authors invited as guests of honor for the occasion. Among those from out of the city are Agnes Morley Cleveland, Bellamy Partridge and his wife, Helen Partridge, both authors; Christopher LaFarge, C. S. Forester and Francis Hackett. Those of Greater Boston are Emilie Loring, whose twenty-first novel, "Stars in Your Eyes," will be published that day; Sara Ware Bassett, Dorothy Walker and Mary Frances Doner.

Jehovah Group Loses Appeal To High Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Members of an organization called "Jehovah's Witnesses" failed today to obtain Supreme Court reviews of decisions relating to the sale of articles on the streets in Boston and Haverhill, Mass.

In the Boston case, the Court declined to review a decision holding constitutional legislation prohibiting the sale of pamphlets on the streets without obtaining a permit.

In the Haverhill case, the Court refused to review a decision denying an injunction to restrain enforcement against "Jehovah's Witnesses" of a city ordinance prohibiting the sale of articles in public streets, with the exception of newspapers, without a permit.

George Pascone, who instituted the Boston case, had been convicted of violating the Massachusetts statute and appealed from an adverse decision by the Supreme Judicial Court of the State.

Mr. Pascone contended that he was worshipping God by distributing literature when arrested May 18, 1940, near the corner of Washington Street and Court Street in Boston.

"To permit regulation of such activity," he said, "is in effect to establish a state religion."

State officials replied that the legislation "imposes reasonable regulations concerning the use of the streets of the City of Boston for commercial purposes" and did not infringe upon any constitutional rights.

In the Haverhill case, Robert M. Hannan and four other members of the organization were denied a temporary injunction by the Massachusetts Federal District Court and by the Federal Circuit Court at Boston.

They contended that 35 members had been arrested and prosecuted in Haverhill and that such action violated their constitutional rights of "freedom of speech, press and worship."

In denying the injunction against enforcement of the statute, the Circuit Court said its constitutionality could be tested in State courts in pending cases.

It added that members of the organization had not applied for a permit and been refused and hence could not claim "irreparable injury" if the injunction were denied.

'Pam' Quits N. H. On Last Lap Of Journey Home

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Oct. 13 (AP) — Little Pamela Hollingworth, five-year-old Dunstable, Mass., girl lost more than a week in the woods, was transferred today to the Lowell General Hospital.

The little girl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hollingworth, and her brother, Teddy, left with her secretly in the family automobile early this morning.

Mr. Hollingworth left a note for the press, however.

"Dear press," it read, "sorry to do this, but both Mrs. Hollingworth and I agreed it was the best thing for Pam. If it was your kid, you'd do the same. Joe Hollingworth."

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Council Tells How to Obtain Defense Work

The story of how to get defense work and materials, as outlined by the New England Council in its latest defense bulletin, has brought many commendations from manufacturers through this region, it was reported today at the Council's offices here.

The six-page review of the steps to be taken in obtaining a prime contract or subcontract for defense work, in dealing with priorities, etc., is said to be the most thorough that has been prepared for New England use. The bulletin has been given broad circulation among business organizations. It was written by Ray M. Hudson, Industrial Executive of the New England Council.

Need for exploring all possible avenues to defense orders, persistence in following up possibilities, and watchfulness in keeping posted on the priorities system stand out among the recommendations of the bulletin.

In advising how to go after defense sub-contracts, Mr. Hudson for instance advises:

Be Persistent

"Don't stop soliciting sub-contracts after your first call. Be persistent. The defense program is steadily advancing. Prospects are that the present demands will be doubled for many items. Keep the attitude that the Government is right now American industry's biggest customer and that your company can be of service to it. Do not expect the Government to seek you out and hand you a job to do. The system does not work that way."

When the small manufacturer seeking a sub-contract goes to the big manufacturer who has subcontracts to give out, Mr. Hudson advises the little fellow:

"Emphasize not only your facilities, when talking to these prime contractors, but also your personnel, its record for doing good work promptly and accurately, your credit and financial standing, your shipping and other services that will assure the prime contractor that you are a good firm with which to do business, and that you can and will give him service."

Turning to priorities, the Bulletin strongly urged that every plant engaged in defense work give the job of handling priorities to a principal executive or to a high grade man directly responsible to a principal executive, adding in explanation:

Calls for Judgment

"This task calls for more supervision, judgment and authority than usually rests in a clerk. By routing all of the priorities problems of the plant through this individual, confusion is avoided and solutions expedited."

To non-defense industries which are finding difficulties in obtaining materials, the New England Council offers these suggestions:

"Study the materials market outlook carefully.

"Explore all possible sources of supply.

"Anticipate shortages; try to find substitutes.

"Re-design products to eliminate or reduce critical materials.

"Look for non-defense products that can be made with readily available materials.

"If none of these help you and layoffs or shutdowns threaten, then petition the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management in Boston or the Civilian Allocations Division of the OPM at Washington for the minimum quantity of the essential material that will keep your plant operating.

"Co-operate with your trade association in its simplification program to help save material. This reduces the number of styles a company can offer to its trade, but many firms are keeping on with fewer varieties in their catalogues."

Wide World

Airview of Firestone Blaze at Fall River, Mass.

Smoke from the huge stocks of crude rubber rolls skyward from flames which did an estimated damage of $13,000,000.

Teele to Talk At Marketing Group Meeting

An address by Dr. Stanley F. Teele, full-time consultant to the Director of Purchases, Office of Production Management, will feature the meeting of the New England Chapter, American Marketing Association at 6 p. m. tomorrow at headquarters of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union.

Dr. Teele will speak on "How the Expanding Defense Program will Affect Marketing—Now and in the Future." He is an Associate Professor of Marketing at the Harvard Business School.

Ross M. Cunningham, President of the New England Chapter, today announced the officers and Executive Committee of the marketing association for 1941-1942.

Professor Cunningham, who is Professor of Marketing at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be assisted by: Robert T. Browne, of Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Vice-President; Richard L. Edsall, Chairman of the Membership Committee, of the J. T. Chirurg Advertising Agency; and Carleton McVarish, Chairman of the Publicity Committee, of The Yankee-Colonial Network.

Prof. Gerald B. Tallman, M. I. T., is Secretary and Harold P. Smith of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is Treasurer.

Defense Work Not Delayed By Fire at Fall River Plant

Continued from Page 1

rubber burned, but Washington officials ridiculed statements that the amount was a large proportion of the national supply. Barton Murray, Chief of the Rubber and Rubber Production Branch of the Division of Civilian Supply, said: "The amount was not sufficient to call for any drastic revision of priority control orders on rubber."

The blaze, to which close to 600 firemen responded from more than 52 cities and towns of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, destroyed the No. 4 and No. 5 mills, the Tower Building (sometimes referred to as the old Iron Works), and two plants not connected with the Firestone property—Albert F. Fyans' textile machinery warehouse and the Old Colony Machine Works. Several other buildings were damaged.

Power Plant Saved

Despite swiftness of the flames, fanned by a high wind and fed by oil-soaked floors and exploding chemicals, four major buildings at the Firestone plant were virtually untouched. One of these was the No 2 Building, largest of all, which has been virtually unoccupied.

Another that was only slightly damaged was the power plant—a factor that facilitates resumption of operations.

Investigation of the blaze, which began in cushion-drying machinery on the third floor of No. 5 Building, about 10:30 p. m., Saturday, is being made by State and city officials. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who were here yesterday, were withdrawn today, although it was believed they would return at once if any tangible evidence of sabotage were uncovered.

Three local companies of the Massachusetts' State Guard received their first call to active duty when ordered out to help control automobile traffic and guard fire apparatus. The State Guard replaced the National Guard when it was absorbed into the Army.

The fire was the second disaster to affect the Firestone concern since it took over the old American Print Works in 1936 and commenced production the following year. Hundreds of drums of latex were destroyed by a tidal wave which swept in from Mt. Hope Bay in connection with the New England hurricane of September, 1938.

Bridges Defends U. S. Aid to Russia

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 13 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, declared recently that aid to Russia was essential to keep this Nation from war and that a Nazi conquest of the Soviet would "find us in serious difficulties."

"I'm tired of shortsighted persons who fail to see the value of aid to Russia," he declared in an address before the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association.

"No one holds Stalin and the philosophy of Communism in more contempt than I, but Russia is serving a very useful purpose. We may stay out of war if Russia can hold out until spring and we can get supplies flowing to them and to Great Britain.

"But if Russia falls, releasing 11,000,000 Nazis, we may find ourselves in serious difficulties."

Mr. Bridges predicted a national debt of $65,000,000,000 next year and said a program to cut non-defense expenditures must be established.

'Flaming Wreckage' Foretold

The Providence Journal scooped the Nation on Saturday when, in ironically prophetic headlines, it announced that the City of Fall River had maneuvered itself into "flaming wreckage."

One thousand volunteer workers were pictured as swinging into action as "large industrial areas of Fall River lay in smoking ruins," following a mock air raid by "waves of bombers" which swept over the city "discharging tons of deadly cargoes. If a map in the warning center can be believed," the article in Saturday's Journal continued, "nearly all of the city's mills are in ruins and their defense industries snuffed out forever."

Actually, none of the 100 bombers stationed at New England airports ready to participate in the First Army Air Corps initial maneuvers took off on Friday because of inclement weather.

But, except for a few quotation marks, the Providence Journal's Saturday account of the "flaming wreckage" in Fall River was all too true, as Monday's headlines reiterated.

Somerville Truck Probe Advances

The Middlesex County Grand Jury inquiry into truck hire by the City of Somerville neared the end of its preliminary stages today as questioning of nearly 40 Somerville truck owners was completed. Organized by Dist. Atty. Robert F. Bradford, the inquiry is intended to show whether any person other than the actual owner was concerned directly or indirectly with renting of trucks. Only a few of those questioned were called before the Grand Jury, attachés of the prosecutor's office said.

Army Trucks vs. State Guard Trucks

Egan

Saltonstall Umpire in Equipment Contest

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall (center) and Col. Gaspar G. Bacon, Chief of Staff, Massachusetts State Guard (left), inspect latest type Army motor equipment used in competition at the fourth annual Motor Truck Rodeo at Commonwealth Armory today, as three Regular Army drivers pit their driving skill against three State Guardsmen. Governor Saltonstall acted as referee. Sergeant Maurice Berard (on the truck) and Sergeant Donald C. Flanders (right) represented the 54th Quartermaster regiment at the Rodeo.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly warmer tonight, lowest temperature near 50 degrees; increasing cloudiness and continued cool followed by rain Tuesday night; gentle southerly winds tonight increasing to moderate or fresh Tuesday.

Maine: Fair and slightly warmer tonight. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer in the interior.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair and warmer tonight, Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer, followed by rain Tuesday night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer in the interior, followed by rain Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Increasing southerly winds becoming moderate tonight and fresh Tuesday. Weather fair tonight; increasing cloudiness Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	47	New Orleans	68	68
Chicago	51	51	New York	54	54
Denver	52	51	Norfolk	62	47
Kansas City	68	67	Philadelphia	51	45
Los Angeles	58	57	St. Louis	59	57
Miami	79	78	San Francisco	49	48
Minneapolis	60	59	Washington	52	50

A—7:30 a. m., E.S.T., October 13.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:26 p. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Tuesday, 5:20 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:36 p. m.

Restrained Spending by Cities Seen Need to Keep to Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In connection with its annual report just published the Civic Federation, of Chicago, makes some pertinent comment on the need for restraint and foresight in the operation of municipal affairs during the war emergency. It is another example of the realistic way in which folks are planning ahead today for the postwar period.

The Civic Federation, a consolidation of the Civic Federation, and the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency, is an independent citizen organization devoted to the analysis chiefly of municipal tax problems and their solution. It has a reputation here for efficiency, honesty, and impartiality, and is credited with saving Chicagoans thousands of dollars.

In this war crisis the Federation believes that drastic reductions in both local spending and taxation will be absolutely imperative if essential municipal activities are to be financed properly.

The Federation agrees, the report says, with the recent statement of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., that: "We must also appeal for economy in state and local government expenditure and a curtailment of their borrowing for nondefense purposes."

The report points out that just as real estate was beginning to show some return to normal conditions, along come limitations which will tend to prohibit or retard construction of large buildings for investment or use. It refers to the recent priorities order fixing a $6,000 ceiling on non-defense dwellings. This, it notes, will curtail building in most large cities, where property taxes produce the bulk of local revenues, and will tend to reduce assessed valuations.

"A downward trend in assessed value," the reports goes on, "will reflect physical values, but tax rates will go up unless the upward spending curve of recent years is presently reversed. The situation will not be helped by merely seeking to tap new sources of revenue for non-Federal expenses. In varied forms the people are going to be federally taxed to the limit of their capacity, without any added local imposts."

The Federation contends, therefore, that if local governments are to carry on without weakening the ability of the economic structure, to meet national costs, they must:

1. Eliminate all unnecessary positions from the local governmental pay rolls.

2. Modernize procedure with a view to obtaining a maximum of return for each public dollar spent.

3. Postpone practically all construction programs so as to provide public works reservoirs to absorb future unemployment. No construction work should be started that is not required for national defense, essential replacements, or to meet an inescapable situation.

An Unexpected Guest

Wide World

Pussy Invited to Lunch

Spotty's tongue tells his young hosts how much he is enjoying the milk they have placed before him on the luncheon table of the Oak Grove School in Milwaukee, Wis. Those entertaining the feline guest are (left to right): Beverly Stecker, Marilyn Scherkenbach, Allen Pluer, and Paul Shenar.

More British Child Refuges Seen as Vital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Wide extension of the Save the Children Federation's program for establishing nursery homes in comparatively safe areas in the United Kingdom is one of the most pressing problems presented by the war, according to Henry J. Allen, Chairman of the Federation's British Child Aid Committee, who recently returned home from a tour of the United Kingdom, where he studied the child care problem.

Mr. Allen, formerly Governor of Kansas, speaking at a Federation-sponsored dinner in his honor at the Astor Hotel Oct. 12, said it would be a reflection upon the American people if aid is not extended to British children.

"Provisions for the better care of English children today is, in my judgment, the most vital emergency that exists in the Atlantic war, and to this emergency contributions may come from all who respond to the humane demands of the frightful period," he declared in an address radiocast over the Columbia Broadcasting System. "Upon the platform of this need may stand both the isolationist and the interventionist and 'a little child shall lead them.'"

Mr. Allen disclosed that the day he left England, 20,000 additional women had been called up for work in munition industries, about 25 per cent of whom had young babies. The mothers are excused from work if their children are under two years of age, he said, but children of two to five, at which latter age they are billeted for the British school system under the attention of the Government, remain the responsibility of the mother or some other relative.

"These tragic little 'two-to-fives' represent the most pitiful neutrals of the war just now," he said, "but they mean more to the future of England than is easy to realize."

The Federation has pledged to England 100 nursery homes, each providing for about 40 children, Mr. Allen revealed, adding that the nurseries have a worth "beyond their emergency value."

"They become residential in a permanent sense," he continued. "Intelligent teachers and nurses will . . . provide a child guidance training and into the atmosphere of these children's homes will come a value that will reach beyond the period of the war. Raising these children to a better plane of life than they have ever known, will elevate the poor children of England, who must become in a very large sense the future citizens of England.

"The parents of the poor are making the largest contribution to the citizenship of the future. They are having most of the babies, and this war is forcing them upward into a greater responsibility. History has been teaching us for a good many years that Europe's wars, if they benefit anybody, raise the commoner. It would be of little avail if England should repel the invader and then be obliged to begin all over again with a shell-shocked, stunted childhood, such as weakened the situation in northern France and Belgium and spread, 20 years after the World War, a neurotic hysteria everywhere."

Mr. Allen reported that there were still many children in the bombed areas of London and other big cities living in improvised shelters in the ruins of what had been their homes, sleeping in shelters, railroad tunnels, damp cellars of improvised refuges and places unfit for their protection.

Mrs. Raymond Gram Swing, wife of the radio commentator, also spoke on women in munitions industries.

NBC Allowed to Keep Networks; CBS to Appeal Amended Rules

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Communications Commission increased the license period of standard broadcast stations from one to two years, and at the same time ordered its proposed rules governing radio networks made effective Nov. 15.

The network rules were amended, however, in several respects, one amendment suspending indefinitely a rule which would have required the National Broadcasting Company to dispose of one of its two networks.

It added that any policy requiring sale of substantial properties should be applied "with due regard for the preservation of fair values, and the Commission wishes to avoid the semblance of pressure on NBC to effect a forced sale."

The Commission provided that any subsequent order placing such a regulation in effect should provide a period of at least six months between the announcement and the effective date with further extensions if necessary to prevent a forced sale.

Columbia to Appear

The Columbia Broadcasting System announced in New York that it would appeal the regulations promptly to Federal courts.

CBS said the amended rules still failed to avert "the evils inherent" in the Commission's original action and added that the regulations "forbid arrangements between networks and stations which are necessary to the orderly and successful conduct of network broadcasting in this country."

William S. Paley, CBS President, asserted that James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the FCC, was willing to make greater concessions "than those insubstantial ones announced today" provided the networks would agree not to contest the Commission's jurisdiction in the courts.

Statement by Chairman

"Columbia, however, believed it owed a duty to itself and to the public to have its day in court," the statement added, "since it is sincerely convinced that if the Commission can exercise the powers it now seeks to exert, its grip on broadcasting will be so throttling that freedom of the air will be a thing of the past. . . ."

Mr. Fly promptly issued a statement in reply, declaring that "the new regulations contain generous modifications not even discussed with Mr. Paley."

"The public ought to know, moreover," Mr. Fly added, "that CBS has always refused and continues to refuse to submit to any form of regulation, regardless of the public interest reflected therein. It ought to be clear also that no member of the commission has ever questioned the propriety of the Company's going to court on any issue concerning the commission."

To that Mr. Paley replied in a statement: "I repeat that the present modifications are not substantial and that far more tempting ones were offered to the major networks by Chairman Fly, provided we would surrender our rights to contest the legality of the new regulations."

The regulations and the order for them to be made effective were approved by a 4 to 2 vote. Chairman Fly and Commissioners Paul A. Walker George H. Payne, and Ray C. Wakefield were in the majority, with Commissioners Norman S. Case and T. A. M. Craven dissenting.

Miller Hits Rules

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, said yesterday that the Federal Communications Commission's new rules governing radio networks "threaten the future continuance of orderly broadcasting service just as seriously as did the original regulations."

"The Commission is apparently attempting to create the impression that it wants to aid the broadcasting industry and that it has substantially modified its original drastic rulings in response to widespread public demand," Mr. Miller said in a statement. "The fact is that these new rules are merely the same old regulations in new dress."

Ministers Force New Liquor Law In Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Because of concerted action of united ministers of the city a brand new city liquor ordinance was recently enacted by the City Council and signed by Mayor John T. Alsop. The ministers demanded:

No liquor be sold to minors or men in uniform.

Minors shall not be employed in liquor stores.

No prostitution or gambling be allowed on the premises.

Revocation of licenses on the first offense.

Liquor stores be at least 1,000 feet from churches and schools.

All the provisions asked by the Ministerial Alliance with the exception of banning sales to men in uniform and the 1,000-foot restriction were in the bill or in a resolution in some form.

There was a compromise on the revocation of license for the first offense. Under the new law, the Council License Committee can suspend a license 10 days on the first offense, will suspend it on the second and revoke it on the third, in addition to fine and jail penalties. No serious objection was made by the ministers to rejecting a provision prohibiting the sale of liquor to men in uniform.

On the 1,000-foot distance, a committee of three ministers, three councilmen and three liquor dealers was appointed to study the relation of distances between liquor stores and churches and schools. The committee will return their report in 75 days.

Dr. Ira Landreth

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 13 (AP)—Dr. Ira Landreth, who passed on Saturday, was a temperance lecturer and one of the leading forces in the prohibition campaign. Dr. Landreth, a Presbyterian minister and the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States in 1906, was the Prohibition Party's Vice-Presidential candidate in 1916. In 1910 he served as President of Ward Belmont College at Nashville, Tenn.

Court Opens Way to Ruling On Communist Party Policies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review litigation which would open the way for a straightout ruling on whether the Communist Party advocates violent overthrow of the United States Government.

The tribunal granted an appeal by William Schneiderman, State Secretary of the Communist Party for California and a native of Russia.

He sought a review of a decision by the Federal District Court at San Francisco canceling his American citizenship on the ground that membership in the Communist Party had been concealed.

Whether Communist membership prevented allegiance to the United States Government was the principal issue.

This was one of more than 350 cases acted upon today at the first session of the new term devoted to transacting business. These were among the controversies that accumulated during the four-month summer recess.

Among other actions, the Court granted a Justice Department petition for a review of a decision holding that the Federal anti-racketeering act does not apply to members of a labor union alleged to have required owners of trucks entering New York City from outside the State to hire a union member to drive and unload the truck.

This was the first case involving construction of the anti-racketeering act to reach the tribunal.

Acting upon other outstanding controversies, the court:

Agreed to pass on decisions which held constitutional provisions of the 1939 Wisconsin Employment Peace Act outlawing what were termed unfair labor practices by employees. Picketing and boycotting in connection with a strike which had not been approved by secret ballot were mentioned specifically.

Declined to review a decision holding that a State (Tennessee specifically) had the right to require payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting for a member of Congress.

Granted a Justice Department appeal from a decision that the Hatch Act regulating political activities in an election does not apply to primaries

Denied an appeal by Richard W. Leche, former Governor of Louisiana, who was convicted on a charge of using the mail in a scheme to defraud the Louisiana Highway Commission by purchasing trucks at an excessive price.

Declined to review a decision ordering William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts of America, returned to Asheville, N. C., for possible revocation of probation granted after his 1935 conviction of violating North Carolina blue sky laws.

Denied an appeal by Pierre S. du Pont, Delaware industrialist, and John J. Raskob, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, from a decision holding that they cannot deduct from their 1929 Federal income tax for claimed losses of several million dollars on asserted stock sales to each other.

Dismissed appeals from the contempt conviction and two-year penitentiary sentence given Thomas J. Pendergast, former Democratic political boss at Kansas City, and Robert Emmett O'Malley, former Missouri Superintendent of Insurance, in connection with the State's $10,000,000 fire insurance settlement.

Agreed to pass on litigation to determine whether the Federal Wage-Hour Administrator may delegate to subordinates the power to issue subpoenas for records or must issue them himself.

Denied an appeal by General Motors Corporation and three wholly-owned subsidiaries from a decision holding them guilty of violating the Sherman antitrust law in connection with automobile financing.

The tribunal also agreed to review a decision holding that seamen may not be discharged for engaging in a peaceful strike on board their vessel in a domestic port.

In another labor case, the court declined to review a decision holding that the American Federation of Labor has the right to determine which of two contending affiliates may organize a certain class of workers.

Baltimore Welcomes Windsors

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13 (AP)—Baltimore arranged its official "welcome home" today for the Duchess of Windsor and her royal husband.

It is the first visit of the Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield and Baltimore debutante, in eight years, since before the romantic dramatic British King's abdication to wed the woman he loved.

The formal welcome will be a reception at City Hall, and a tea for 800 invited guests at the Baltimore Country Club. An informal welcome will come from the thousands of persons expected to line the streets through which the Windsors travel.

Large crowds cheered the Windsors at the Timonium railroad station and along their drive on the afternoon of Oct. 11 to Salona Farms, where they are staying for a week with Gen. and Mrs. Henry M. Warfield, the Duchess' uncle and aunt.

Mayor Howard W. Jackson will present the city's official welcome in ceremonies scheduled for 3 p. m. The tea will follow.

The Duchess renewed old acquaintanceships yesterday while the Duke golfed, teaming with Rear Admiral Russell Willson, Naval Academy Superintendent, to win best ball play, 4 and 3, over R. Denison Frick and T. Courtenay Jenkins of Baltimore.

Admiral Willson said the Duke played "very well all the way and won more than his share of holes." "His long game was particularly good," he added.

Specialists in Prize Contests Tell Secrets of Their Trade

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—If you have never written the last line of a limerick or composed a 25-word statement to accompany the tops of six breakfast food boxes, here are some "top-notch" winners who say it's easy if you specialize.

More than 600 ordinary housewives, professional men and a few invalids—all contesters who collectively won over $250,000 in prizes last year—are holding their annual convention to exchange ideas.

Some are specialists in newspaper rebus puzzles, or in name suggestions for commercial products, or in question-writing for radio quiz programs.

Mrs. Howard Atkinson of South Bend, Ind., for example, a housewife and mother of four, confines herself to contests which begin: "I like Professor Och's toothpaste because . . ." Her winnings last year included a pedigreed dog, a $6,000 airplane for her husband, and numerous cash prizes which earned her the title of America's No. 1 contester.

Mrs. Valah Kratt, founder of the Chicago Contest Club, specializes in limericks, which brought her a diamond ring, a car, and $3,000 in cash.

Both are attending the convention of the National Contesters Association, an organization of some 2,000 Americans founded in 1935 to help jingle writers meet similar wits, and to aid invalids enjoy the fun.

Ralph J. Satterlee of Muncie, Ind., President of the Association, estimated there were 100,000 contests a year with prizes between $10 and $100, and perhaps 250 major contests with a first prize of $1,000 or more. Public prizes last year totaled $54,000,000.

Here are his suggestions for beginners:

1. Subscribe to one of the five contest bulletins listing opportunities.

2. Follow the rules precisely.

3. Use the word appeal of an advertising writer.

Alex B. Marter, Association Vice-President, offered the additional tip—enter as many contests as possible. This Philadelphia statistician won more than 600 contests in three years to garner $6,000 in cash and a new automobile. He enters half a dozen contests a week.

"We're not out merely to get money, though," Mr. Satterlee stressed. "Our local club members distribute contest blanks in hospitals and homes for cripples to help them enjoy the hobby."

In fact two hospital patients, he said—Mrs. Della Shaver of Los Angeles and Miss Eva Wiggins of Columbus, Ohio—have won automobiles in contests which they entered with the aid of these funsters.

'How to Be An Active Citizen'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—A booklet entitled "How To Be An Active Citizen in a Democracy," listing 57 different organizations to which persons wishing to give their services to advance democracy may affiliate themselves, has been issued by Town Hall here. It gives names, addresses, aims, national affiliations, requirements for membership, membership fees, if any, and officers of each organization.

Among the organizations listed are nine through which aid may be given to refugees; seven which work in the cause of labor and vocational guidance; three committees on interracial relations; 13 which offer active service in political affairs and foreign relations; 13 which work in the field of education and penal reform, and 15 devoted to youth organizations and religious and social efforts. The booklet also includes Congressional and Assembly District maps of New York City area and a directory of city and state officials.

"Do not imagine that you as an individual cannot be an important part in shaping your destiny today," Dr. George V. Denny, President of Town Hall says in the introduction to the guidebook. "By working as a member of an organization dedicated to the advancement and preservation of democracy, you magnify your influence a thousand-fold. To fail to do so in this time of crisis is to yield up your destiny to the hands of others. Unless we are prepared to fight the good fight as citizens together, we may as well give up now to what is euphemistically called 'the wave of the future.'"

Harry M. Daugherty

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13 (AP)—Harry M. Daugherty, who passed on here yesterday, was a former Attorney General who had earned the title of "President-maker."

He was an intimate associate of Warren G. Harding, and predicted the Marion, Ohio, publisher's nomination for President in 1920. After participating in a conference in which Republicans decided upon Mr. Harding, Mr. Daugherty took charge of the campaign and saw his candidate elected.

Still unfinished is a book in which Mr. Daugherty planned to explain asserted political attacks upon him. The Teapot Dome oil scandal and other alleged irregularities of Government during the early 1920's were involved in the story.

Mr. Daugherty spent three years as Attorney General, resigning in 1924 at the request of President Coolidge, and while a Senate Committee investigation of alleged misconduct in office was under way.

For the next seven years, Mr. Daugherty defended himself against allegations involving the Teapot Dome case, Veterans Bureau irregularities, alien property conspiracies, and the pardoning of Charles W. Morse and Eugene V. Debs. No convictions ever were obtained.

Munitions Flood Tide Begins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—War Department officials reported today that mass production was now under way in a substantial number of the plants that make up the new $1,750,000,000 string of Government - owned munitions factories.

Present production, it was said, covers virtually every major category of ammunition and has begun to include some of the weapons that would be required in a full-dress war.

The announced objective of the new plants is to develop the productive capacity to fill the battle needs of 4,000,000 troops.

In the past three weeks five new plants have started turning out such materiel as rifle and machine gun—ammunition, shells for infantry mortars, and high explosive TNT for bombs, shells, and torpedoes.

The Army's munitions picture to date, taking only major plants into account, was thus outlined:

TNT and other high explosive plants—Five built or building, two in operation.

Ammonia—Six already built or contracted for, but only that at Muscle Shoals, Ala., in partial operation.

Small arms ammunition—Six projected, one producing, two others to start in a few weeks.

Smokeless powder—Four built or building, two producing.

Shell loading—Ten, of which five recently started operation.

Powder bag loading—Four, one in operation, another nearly ready.

Miscellaneous, including plants for manufacture of 37-milimeter guns, armor plate, tanks, 155-milimeter cannon, shell forgings, sulphuric acid and toluol—ten, of which five are in production.

Plane Maker Now Experimenting With Equipment for 10 Miles Up

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Oct. 13 (AP)—As the European war in the air pushes toward the altitude of 40,000 feet, a leading American aircraft manufacturer has begun a series of research projects in sub-zero cold to determine how airplane equipment will perform 10 miles above the earth.

A "cold room," inhabited by men in sheepskins, today was opened by the Douglas Aircraft Company, to test such workaday equipment as the rubber hose connections in an airplane.

The men engaged in the research wear helmets not unlike those of divers, to protect themselves from temperatures as low as 67 degrees below zero

Rubber, the company reported, first gets brittle and then snaps in two. Working with the aircraft manufacturers, rubber companies—drawing on the experience of pilots who have ascended to 40,000 feet—are almost on the verge of producing a synthetic material which will withstand the low temperatures of high altitudes.

Typical of the problems encountered is that of making lubricating oil work in an engine. Oil guaranteed by manufacturers to function smoothly down to a reading of 40 degrees below zero congeals rapidly below that figure.

The Douglas "cold room" has been designed to simulate temperatures at 55,000 feet.

The temperature drop is accomplished by the use of dry ice and methyl alcohol. An orange carried experimentally into the cold room shattered like glass when it was dropped a few minutes later.

Windows in the cold room are kept clear with ordinary $2 automobile fans.

Miley Slayings Solved; Ex-Convict Confesses

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 13 (AP)—Kentucky's most puzzling slaying, that of golf star Marion Miley and her mother, appeared solved today with the confession of Tom C. Penney that he participated in the holdup-shooting in the Mileys' Lexington, Ky., apartment Sept. 28.

The ex-convict from Lexington said in a signed statement that he and Robert H. Anderson, Louisville night club operator, shot the women in a scuffle when they resisted the robbery attempt.

'Board of Economic Operations'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Formation of a new "Board of Economic Operations" to direct the State Department's economic defense functions was announced by the Department today. The Board will be headed by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State.

The Department also established a Caribbean office headed by Coert du Bois, recent Consul General in Cuba. It is designed to encourage and strengthen economic co-operation between the United States and its possessions and Caribbean bases and other countries in this area.

The new Board will co-ordinate the activities of various new divisions which also were established in a series of Departmental orders.

A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, and Dr. Hubert Feis, Departmental adviser on international economic affairs, were named Vice-Chairmen of the Board. Emilio G. Collado, Assistant Chief of the American Republics Division, was named Executive Secretary.

A Division of Exports and Defense Aid was set up, charged with responsibility for all matters of foreign policy involved in the administration of the export control. Lend-Lease, helium, tin plate scrap and other acts. Charles Bunn was named Acting Chief.

A Division of Defense Materials was established with Thomas K. Finletter as Acting Chief. It will formulate and execute policies in the field of defense materials.

The Board of Economic Operations will have a Foreign Fund and Financial Division headed by Frederick Livesay as Acting Chief.

Joseph C. Green was named a special assistant to Secretary Hull and chief of the Special Division of the Department which handles such problems as repatriating Americans.

New Service Weekly Appears in Iceland

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 11

The newest newspaper of the armed forces, the Navy has reported, is the "Artic Marine," a weekly started by the Marine Corps in Iceland.

The first issue, dated Sept. 25, was received here Oct. 11. Aside from a summary of world and local news, the paper contained a section for poetry. The Manager was listed as First Lieut. M. E. Brown of the First Marine Brigade.

Probe of Franking Abuse Demanded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—An immediate investigation of the alleged abuse of the franking privilege by members of Congress opposed to President Roosevelt's foreign policy was urged by the nonsectarian Anti-Nazi League today in telegrams to Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, and Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, President Pro-Tempore of the Senate.

The League said its request for an inquiry was based on the arrest of George Sylvester Viereck, Nazi propagandist, who, it said, had been linked to certain members of the Senate and House who sent out his propaganda material free of charge under the franking privilege. In this connection the group specifically names Representative Stephen A. Day (R) of Illinois.

No U. S. Refuge for Arias

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 13 (AP)—United States authorities made plans to hustle Panama's overthrown President Arnulfo Arias when he arrives here this week out of the Canal Zone as an unwanted political refugee and hand him over promptly to the police of Panama, where he is unwelcome and faces arrest.

Although the Zone authorities represent the United States, it was said here no formal representations in the Arias case had been made by the U. S. Government.

A reciprocal agreement between Panama and the Canal Zone would permit Panamanian police to wait on the pier and arrest Dr. Arias as soon as he descended the gangplank.

Usually reliable sources asserted that Señor Arias' departure for Cuba last Tuesday and the subsequent peaceful coup two days later averted what might have been a bloody revolutionary movement

These sources said the movement had been under way for weeks among Panamanian leaders annoyed by Señor Arias' tactics and that his absence provided an opportunity for a change without violence.

Cuba Holds 'Spy'

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Cuba, Oct. 13 (AP)—Police announced Oct. 11 the arrest of Rodolfo Stohl on a charge of espionage following seizure of a secret radio station near the United States naval base at Guantanamo. Police said Stohl was a German Army lieutenant and radio engineer.

Anti-Axis Rally

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 13 (AP)—Demonstrators numbering around 30,000 rallied against Naziism and Fascism yesterday and cheered the assertion of Alfredo Larrain, President of the Anti-Nazi-Fascist Union, that "neutrality in these moments of such transcendence in the history of the world is not possible."

Demonstrators carried banners with slogans calling for recognition of Soviet Russia and sending of Chilean copper and nitrates to aid the Red Army against Germany.

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U.S. Keeps Sharp Eye On French Colonies

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 13 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said yesterday that the United States would seize and hold French colonies in this hemisphere if Vichy permitted their use by the Germans.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Lone Woman Raises Fund For a Spitfire

Great Britain will add one more Spitfire to its airforce, thanks to the efforts of one Cambridge woman, Mrs. Franklin B. Davis.

Like the solo fliers, she went out alone to raise $8,000 for the plane and she has done it in exactly a year. Already $5,000 of the fund has gone to Britain and a letter of thanks has come back from Lord Beaverbrook. The balance will go in November.

Mrs. Davis, a native of Scotland, married to an American, has done single-handed what any large organization might feel gratified to have accomplished—and she has done it in addition to daily work in the war-relief rooms of the English-Speaking Union as knitting chairman.

Not until now has there been any public announcement of the remarkable accomplishment. She has raised the fund by quiet, persistent, work among friends and acquaintances, selling compacts bearing her own design of the crossed American and British flags; Christmas cards, playing cards, and the victory pin, with the familiar "V" and the British lion rampant. She also has sold many copies of the picture of Queen Elizabeth and Princess Elizabeth, with the poem "With the People" by Pearl Strachan, reproduced from The Christian Science Monitor.

"Britain and America must stay together if the world is to amount to anything," said Mrs. Davis, referring to the design embodying the two flags.

Only the interest and co-operation of friends has made it possible to raise the money, she declared, and it has been done quickly because she plans to make 100 per cent on everything she sells. This can be done because there is no "middle man" to take a profit and all her own time and effort is a contribution to the cause of freedom and democracy.

"I have enjoyed doing every bit of it," said Mrs. Davis. "It is only a little I can do but I don't want anyone to think I have stopped. My goal is $20,000 and I shall go on working as long as the war lasts."

So the fund grows and is being sent over as fast as possible. Only $2,500 can be sent at a time, now so the $3,000 completing the $8,000 contribution will be sent in two installments in November.

Colonial Wars Daughters to Meet

The Massachusetts Society of the Daughters of the Colonial Wars will have its opening meeting at the Hotel Vendome tomorrow at 2 p. m. This is the date which commemorates the adoption by Congress of the Declaration of Colonial Rights at Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1774.

The President, Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, will preside at the business meeting. The speaker of the afternoon will be Judge Franklin W. Miles, on the subject "Who's to Blame?"

A social hour with tea will be served by the Hospitality Committee including Mrs. E. Samue Dudley, Chairman. Mrs. Clovis L. Carpenter, Mrs. Ernest G. Copp, Mrs. Carl G. Harring, Mrs. John F. Osborn, Mrs. Sarah F. Ranlet, Mrs. Edward B. Stearns, and Mrs. Charles W. Stevens.

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Sewing, Knitting and Packing Go On at English Speaking Union for British War Relief

Workers are on hand daily at 33 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, headquarters of the English Speaking Union, doing their bit for British war relief. In the left group are (left to right) Mrs. Parker Hamilton, of Belmont; Miss Elizabeth White, of Brookline, secretary to the war relief committee; Mrs. Boyd Tollington, wife of the British Consul at Boston, and Miss Emma Agnes Hill, of Boston. In the right group are (left to right) Mrs. George F. Bemis, war relief chairman; Mrs. Robert E. Peabody, publicity chairman; Mrs. Franklin J. Davis, knitting chairman, who has also raised $8,000 for a Spitfire, and Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, mother of Governor Saltonstall, a member of the board of the English Speaking Union.

English-Speaking Union Traces War Gifts

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The question "I wonder who will receive this?" which so often occurs to those knitting and sewing garments for British war relief, is partly answered in an interesting way for workers at the Boston Branch of the English-Speaking Union by weekly letters from Mrs. Gordon Gardiner, the former Alice Gardiner, of Boston, now in charge of the Union's War Relief Destributing Room at Dartmouth House, London.

Realizing that the work of some of the agencies for relief is so vast they are unable to maintain the indlvidual touch, she has endeavored to emphasize it in her contact between London and Boston through the Union. Although it would be impossible to list the recipients of aid, she gives a picture of how the articles are distributed.

Mrs. I. Tucker Brown, who was in France at the time of the World War, opened the war relief workrooms at the Boston headquarters of the English-Speaking Union, 33 Commonwealth Avenue, in 1939. A year ago in September, Mrs. George F. Bemis took charge of them, with Mrs. Brown continuing as adviser. Mrs. Henry B. Chapin, who worked in England with her sister, Lady Osler, in the World War, is chairman of sewing; Mrs. Franklin B. Davis, chairman of knitting, and Mrs. Robert E. Peabody publicity chairman.

Colorful Workroom

British and United States flags, British war posters, ceiling-high boxes of yarn, displays of garments for children, men and women provide a colorful background for the activities in the workroom.

Work comes in from individuals and from 20 different groups all the way from Meadville, Pa., to Farmington, Me. Among contributing groups is the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

The branch has "adopted" the destroyers Roxbury, Charlestown and Brighton, which means that it will provide all of the knitted articles needed by the men aboard. It has also "adopted" a Royal Air Force station with 1,800 men whose needs for knitted articles it will likewise supply. Already four cases have gone there and more are being packed.

Large signs over the big packing boxes designate the ship or station to which they go. These are in addition to the boxes sent regularly to Dartmouth House in London from which the war relief supplies are distributed to all parts of England.

"We always look forward to opening the Boston cases," says Mrs. Gardiner, "because they are among our very best as to quality and always seem to contain just what we are most wanting. I have been in charge of the E. S. U. War Relief distributing room since early March, and during that time have unpacked hundreds of cases from 33 Commonwealth Avenue and am always impressed by the thought and imagination that goes into them.

"Even the packing cases are the very best, so good that we do not like to sell them to the man who trundles up to our door to buy these bits of precious wood. So the ones we can spare from our repacking needs go to an Auxiliary Fire Station where the men make each one into two lockers, so that each man, for the first time since he joined this perilous and arduous service can keep his spare set of clothes—mostly given by you—safe from depredation. They paint them green outside and white inside, and in this communal life that all are compelled into after their homes are bombed this little cupboard represents all that they can call 'Mine.'

"More special touches have come from your branch than from any other. We look upon Mr. and Miss P. as truly fairy god-parents because of the marvelous cases they send, just the right kind of children's underwear, shoes, wool, blankets. And now we are eagerly awaiting a whole case of boys' trousers from them. Miss B. who sends us the hand knitted childrens' suits, is an unfailing friend. In the two Christmas gift boxes that finally reached us last month I found the cards of many old friends tied to packages. I keep the lollipops in my closet to comfort the children who come to be fitted out.

Dolls Valued

"A lot of dolls went to a new nursery school started in April for children from bombed areas—the first thing they had to replace all the little things even the poorest child gathers. The knit bags for children went to a hospital for the bomb-shocked and brought many of them out of their fears into normal delights. We almost always spend the unallocated money you send us on some kind of help for children for the need is so great, and the results so very valuable in building for that decent future for which you and I on our opposite ends are working.

"Each day seems to bring new connections between your branch and ours. A man came all the way across London to tell us of his gratitude to the Boston E. S. U. for its kindness to his wife and children who were sent to Winthrop. A sailor came to tell how they all looked forward to putting into Boston because of the kindness of the Apprentice Club.

"Now you have adopted the new RAF Station in Gloucestershire, and are in direct touch with the officer in command so that they are assured of warmth next winter. And we are adopting for you the new Home for bombed mothers and babies which is just being started outside Bristol, from money that was sent to us from Gracie Field's concerts. I have already repacked two cases of your lovely clothes and marked them 'Bristol,' ready to go off as soon as the Home is opened, and I know that when we are able to tell you of some special need for this new venture you will meet it with your usual speed.

"Mrs. Barret Wendell's daughter, Mrs. Van de Woude, comes up from Kent four days a week to help in the distributing, starting before eight, and generally goes back carrying one of the big men's fur coats you have sent us for the RAF instructors, who have to stand all night watching little flocks fly off and waiting anxiously for their return. Last week an ambulance given in memory of J. A. L. Blake came to our door and was piled high with packages of 12 of every kind of garment from 33 Commonwealth Avenue, to be the first of a fleet of Mobile Clothing Canteens to be rushed to any blitzed areas when other communications are broken. So you see what a lovely pattern is being woven of understanding and hope between Boston and London, and all the thousands of people you have helped in their brave endurance send you all their deep gratitude."

Defense Spurs Diamonds

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Precious diamonds — usually thought of as gem stones—are finding far greater use today as a tool of industry for cutting glass, truing and dressing tools, engraving; for grinding wheels, drilling and performing other tasks, Newman W. Thebault, Research Associate of the Norton Grinding Company, Worcester, Mass., told the Boston Mineral Club recently at the New England Museum of Natural History.

Stating that the last check on annual diamond imports into the United States, made in 1939, was 3,500,000 carats (a carat is two-tenths of a gram) as compared to some 45,000 carats imported 10 years previously, he attributed the unusual influx as being due to increased use of the stones for defense industry and to the "flight of diamonds to this country for safe keeping."

Explaining the story of the great mass of "outcast" diamonds which go into industrial uses, Mr. Thebault said that over 50 per cent of all diamonds are used for this purpose and probably 15 per cent of these are applied to the truing of grinding wheels. To shape the hard surface of emery, tungsten carbide and carborundum only the diamond can be used economically.

Other Uses

To turn machine parts of all kind is another task of the diamond. One company uses about 1,000 for this purpose. Aluminum alloy pistons and other parts can be trued on a lathe with a diamond-pointed tool to measurements varying less than one ten-thousandth of an inch, and the diamond takes years to wear out.

One of the most important industrial uses of the diamond is in drawing wire. In this process metals like copper, silver, iron, tungsten and gold are drawn into fine threads some of which are used in radio sets. Boring the hole in the diamond die is quite a process. A sharp instrument covered with diamond dust pounds away on the stone for about a week until the hole is bored.

Diamonds as truing devices are in constant use in industry. Explaining this use, Mr. Thebault said that metal often sticks to the face of grinding wheels in the process of operation and must be dressed off. In such a procedure the diamond is set into the dressing instrument usually in a holder of brass. Care must be taken to mount the stone in the right position else its cleavage planes will be exposed and it will break.

Used as Gems

Mr. Thebault said that the diamonds which are flawless are still used for the most part as gems, but the stones that are off-color, chipped, or black—called bort diamonds—are turned over to industry. In testing a diamond for industrial purposes, Mr. Thebault said that those are sought which have a minimum of carbon spots, gas pockets, inclusions of foreign matter and flaws which tend to weaken them. These "weak spots" are detected by examining the stone in polarized light.

Most of the industrial diamonds come from Brazil, home of the black, tough, carbonado diamonds which are found in alluvial deposits and are favorites for use as drill bits. The other chief source for industrial diamonds is South Africa where they are also found in alluvial deposits and to some extent in basic volcanic "necks"—a blue ground called Kimberlite—noted for its precious gems.

Besides the purposes mentioned, diamonds are also used for knife-edges in delicate scales, phonograph needles, in tools for artistic etching on metal, in hardness-testing machines, as dies for extruding the "lead" in pencils and for turning ivory, hardwood and bakelite into such things as bowling balls and doorknobs.

'Friends' Plan Sherborn Day

Inviting several women's clubs of Boston to join them, the Friends of Prisoners, Inc., will hold their second annual "Friends of Prisoner Day" at the Sherborn Reformatory for Women in Framingham on Oct. 23.

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Reformatory, has invited the group and its guests to visit and make a tour of the institution and to have luncheon there, the food to be cooked and served by the students.

Women who are sent to Sherborn are treated as students and not as prisoners—under the modern and highly successful methods employed there—and the course each student follows from her admission until her discharge will be dramatized for the guests on the day of their visit. An exhibition and sale of handiwork done by the students also will be held. This work is entirely voluntary and is not done under any sort of compulsion.

Miss Gertrude Hooper, President of Friends of Prisoners, said that public interest in this organization has grown so that from a beginning of 30 members it now has a membership of between 600 and 700. Funds of the organization are used for various kinds of aid to women who have been discharged from the reformatory, giving them tuition for courses of vocational study, providing needed vacations, the board of a child while the mother is at work, and in one case recently coal for a woman who was on relief in a township which did not provide it.

Friends of Prisoners works always in co-operation with Dr. Van Waters, and the private energies and funds of this group are considered to have had immense influence in inaugurating and proving the worth and practicability of many reforms.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 14

12:45 WMEX 1510kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Oct. 14

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

7:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.8m), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Features in German.
6:15 p. m.—World News from the The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
6:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program arranged for Latin American Listeners.
9:30 p. m.—News and talks.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WRSO (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Gordon Gifford, baritone; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; "Sports Page."
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks;
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Hollywood Reporter; Music.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Dance Concert.
9:00 p .m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; drama.

Today on Short Waves

London—4:45 p. m.—"Heard at Home," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.
Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Mozart Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m. DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English. Songs by Miss Ilona Nagykovacsi; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—8:25 p. m.—Report. JLG4 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Club of Nations. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Concert of the First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Lima, Peru—10.30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Maine Still Hopes 'Tenure' Will Hold Best Teachers

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 13—Maine teachers who lost their fight to obtain passage by the Legislature at its last session of teacher-tenure legislation have not given up, and judging from editorial comment appearing in the recent issue of Maine Teachers Digest, official publication of the Maine Teachers Association, already are mapping a campaign to try again when the Legislature next convenes.

"The editorials concerning the loss of many of our finest teachers to other States because of low salaries and insecure tenure conditions in Maine must have impressed those members of the 90th Legislature who would not listen to us last spring," the editorial comment begins, urging a campaign to "drive home to every parent the result of lack of money and the dangers of insecurity." The article intimates teachers should attempt to impress parents that reasonable tenure will keep many of the good teachers in Maine and thereby gain their support in obtaining favorable action on a tenure bill at the 91st Legislature.

Better Bill Next Time

There was a reported dissatisfaction among teachers themselves over the bill presented to the last Legislature and the article cautions teachers to "be sure that our bill is the nearly unanimous demand of our members, or, at least, that a bill accepted by the Association will be strongly supported by every member."

The same publication reports that the Policies Committee of the M. T. A., organized for the purpose of planning and pursuing a long-term program for the advancement of education in the State, has unanimously recommended strong effort to obtain passage of the Senate Federal Aid for Education bill (S. 1,313), which, it says, gives substantial Federal aid with a minimum of control.

Maine teachers are looking forward to the annual convention of their asscciation at Bangor, opening Oct. 30. Most of the teachers then will have their first opportunity to meet the new State Commissioner of Education, Harry V. Gilson. They also will hear several outstanding addresses, including one by President James L. McConaughy, of Wesleyan University, former Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, who will discuss education and the present crisis.

Liquor Board Appoints

Maine's new State Liquor Commission, in office not much more than two weeks, so far has acquitted itself in a manner which has brought commendation and a general feeling that the new board apparently means business.

As predicted, one of the first steps taken by the new Commission is directed toward tightening up on the problem of enforcement. Appointment of Alonzo Conant, a Republican member of the Legislature and member of the House temperance committee, to act as Enforcement Director, a new office established by the Commission, indicates the intent of the Commission to see that problems of enforcement receive full-time attention. Representative Conant assumed his new duties with no loss of time. An attorney, he is identified with the "young Republican" element of the party and supported Governor Sumner Sewall in the last election.

Maine Gasoline Quota Is Reduced

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 13 (AP)—Maine's October gasoline quota has been set at 14 per cent less than normal consumption, State Fuel Director Frank E. Southard has announced.

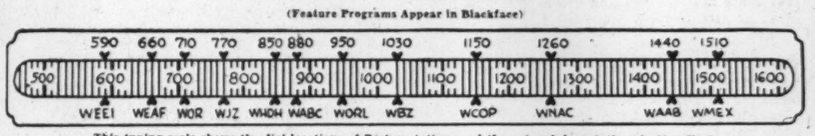
Available under the October rationing will be 14,400,000 gallons, whereas if consumption followed the average monthly trend for this year, Maine normally would use 16,700,000.

The quota had been established, Mr. Southard said, on a basis of 84.96 per cent of the average month from May to July, inclusive.

Likelihood of curtailment of passenger bus operations in Portland and surrounding communities developed when U. S. Senator Ralph O. Brewster said he had been advised that the operating company, the Cumberland County Power & Light Co., would receive only 23,000 gallons under the October quota whereas expected consumption would be 50,000 gallons.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	News Commentator	Sports and Music
3:15 News; "Snapshots"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:30 Defense Program	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Sports Comments	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "About Us"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Johnson Family"; drama	John Kirby, organist
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Captain Midnight"	Vagabonds; Quartet	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Columbus Day Program	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Male Quartet
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	"Salute" program
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**James Melton; Francia**	"Sizing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**White; orchestra**	"Sky Over Britain"	Jerry Sears's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"	**Richard Crooks; Alfred**	"True or False"; quiz	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	Dance Orchestra
8:45	**Wallenstein's Orchestra**	"True or False"; quiz	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	Tillman Talk
9:00 **"Radio Theater"**;	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 **Abbott and Costello, "Buck Privates," comedy**	"Meet the Band"	program	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	"For America We Sing"	"That Brewster Boy";	**Defense Program**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"For America We Sing"	dramatic serial	**Defense Program**	cal Album"
10:00 **Orson Welles and**	The World's Best	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 **Mercury Theater**	The World's Best	vocalists; chorus	Mary Small's Orchestra	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 **Civilian Defense**	Aloha Land	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	Affairs of Tom, Dick and	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	Harry, comedy trio	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15 Masterworks of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Dance orchestra	"Border Patrol"
11:30 Music: Peaceful	"Music You Want"	Postviews of "Blythe	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 Valley	"Music You Want"	Spirit," interviews	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Revelry Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	Music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **The World Today**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk.	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Hits and Encores	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news of the	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 **"The Virginians"**	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Up" orchestra
10:00 Hymn Recital	"The Scour Hour"	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Bachelor's Children"	"Choir Loft"	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Pursuit of Life"	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Sneaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Music; talks; Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	CPX War Games;	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk.	Stories; talks; news	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 **Kate Smith, talk**	News; Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Big Sister, sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singing Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music,
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: news; farm com-	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; "Washington Call-	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Pops Orchestra
2:15 Serial drama	ing," orch.; soloists	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	"School of the Air"	"The Oleanders"; quartet
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sports Comments	Five Star News
3:00 'Of Men and Books'	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Richard Eaton, News	Sports and music
3:15 'Of Men and Books'	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dick Barrie's Orchestra.	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Army Ordnance Pro-	Sports and music
3:45 Fed Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	gram: speakers; orch.	Sports and music
4:00 **Egon Petri, piano**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"It's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 **Egon Petri, piano**	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Siesta Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Escorts and Betty"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Bob Edge	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Political Talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	"Diminutive Classics"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	Geo. Burns, Gracie Al-	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	"Confidentially Yours"	"Salute" program
7:45 "Second Husband"	len; vocalist; orchestra	"Serenaders"	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 **"Arkansas Traveler"**; Bob Burns	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Dance Orchestra
8:45	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials.	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music.	Famous Jury Trials.	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	NBC Symphony Or., Di-	Fibber McGee and	Morton Gould's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 tion: talks; drama	mitri Mitropoulos, con.	Molly; guests	Morton Gould's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Or., Di-	**Bob Hope; J. Colonna;**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	mitri Mitropoulos, con.	**soloists orchestra**	Civilian Defense Pgm.	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs.	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orch;	Religious Program	Charlie Barnet
10:45 News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	soloist; comedian	Religious Program	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Parade of the News	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:15 Works of Music.	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Parade of the News	"Border Patrol"
11:30 Music: network	Want"; recordings	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Rudy	"Day's End"; news
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Bundy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"

House Committee Studies Demand for $624,969 Cut in Supplementary Budget

Taxpayers Group Calls For Economy

Organized taxpayer demands for a $624,969, or 24 per cent slash in Gov. Saltonstall's $2,585,000 supplementary budget for 1941 and 1942 were being studied carefully today by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The detailed savings proposals were submitted by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations which asserted "the supplementary budget is an instrument for control, not a device for generosity."

If approved as submitted by the Governor the supplementary spending program will boost to more than $186,000,000 the total budget appropriations for the 1941-42 biennium, a figure far exceeding previous records.

The Federation proposed a $190,889 cut in the 1941 supplementary requests and a $434,070 reduction in 1942 proposals.

No Time to Expand

"This is no time to expand State government beyond the generous program already set forth in the largest appropriation act Massachusetts has ever known," the Federation stated.

"No greater service could be performed for the people by the General Court than to limit supplementary budget appropriations to provide only for legislation passed at this session and only for such other minor adjustments as may be necessary to cope with the defense emergency."

The Federation asked for defeat of the $100,000 added appropriation for 1942 sought by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the civilian defense organization which has already received $527,000 for the biennium. If the money is needed by the Committee later, it can be taken from the $900,000 Governor's emergency fund, the Federation added. In addition the organization pointed out that a measure is pending before Congress to provide Federal funds for civilian defense.

Hitting the $31,000 additional funds for Bedford airport, to build and maintain an administration building, the Federation said when the airport was first proposed, "it started out as a $10,000 proposition with a pledge that there were to be no administration building and no maintenance."

Highway Work

The $200,000 item for highway construction and the $41,500 for highway maintenance were attacked as unnecessary.

On the other hand the Federation praised the Governor's proposal to cut $2,000,000 from the 1942 State tax on cities and towns which is used to balance the State budget.

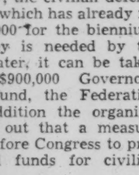
"The people of Massachusetts will be greatly encouraged in a time of great strain upon their resources to find their plight has been recognized by their central government, and a curb, however gentle, placed upon the tax demands of the State. . . .

"If the State tax for 1942 is lowered by $2,000,000 as the Governor proposes, an incentive far greater than the sum might indicate will be given cities and towns to bring about reductions on their own accounts."

The savings proposed by the Federation are summarized as follows:

	1941	1942
Legislation		$150,000
Soldiers' Home	$8,500	8,500
State Treasurer	1,070	2,070
Attorney General	20,000	20,000
Income Tax Division	9,500	6,500
Bedford Airport	20,000	11,000
Deficiencies	26,319	
Highway Maintenance	11,500	30,000
Highway Construction	94,000	106,000
Civilian Defense		100,000
Totals	$190,889	$434,070

Ice Cream
Made in
Detectable Flavors



For Hallowe'en try our Orange Sherbet, Nesselrode Pudding and Black Cherry Ice Cream

Have you tried our regular dinners in our air-conditioned dining room?

Blanding's
9 WAYLAND SQUARE
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Kapok-Lined Life Saving Suit

Count Hans George Morner shown in his new invention which he says will keep a person afloat, dry and comfortable in icy waters.

Safety-Suits Found an Aid In Making Rescues at Sea

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new and safer means of saving persons at sea is seen in the invention of a life saving suit which can be put on in 16 seconds and will keep a person afloat, dry and warm in ice cold water.

Designed by Count Hans George Morner of Stockholm, the Morner Life Saving Suit has already been the means of saving many lives and at present more than 10,000 suits are in use, mostly in the Swedish and Finnish navies.

The suit is made in one piece of durable rubber fabric and can be zipped quickly up the front with a slide fastener. Boots and mittens are attached and an inner-built vest is filled with kapok-fibers from the seeds of silk cotton trees —to give the necessary buoyancy. Although it is not inflated, the suit cannot sink even when damaged.

As evidence of their proved value, Scandinavian insurance rates are reduced 10 per cent for persons traveling on ships equipped with Morner suits. After the burning and sinking of the Josephina Thorden enroute to Finland, owners of the shipping line wired Count Morner that 17 members of the crew had been saved through the use of his suits

In addition to the life saving suit, Count Morner has invented a safety bag—a water-tight combination floating kit bag of great buoyancy which he recommends for use in warm waters. Made for wearing around the neck the bag will hold a full change of clothing, and a supply of rations, yet it remains buoyant enough—with its kapok lining—to keep a person afloat with head and shoulders well out of the water. Their use is being considered by the United State Marine Corps

Both life saving devices, manufactured by the Watertight Slide Fastener Co., Inc. of New York, are considered as useful for those who travel by sea as parachutes are for those who travel in the air, according to Count Morner.

From Pulpits in Boston

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches follow:

The Rev. H. Robert Smith, at Grace Church in Newton:

The power of the Lord is always present to meet all manner of human need — healing, cleansing, answering prayer, rebuilding faith, casting out all fear, and so on through the varied needs of mankind. . . .

A church's activities must be as definite, as clear, as creative as possible. People should be able to count on the church to do its own job well. That job, as far as the services of worship are concerned, is to make available here and now the power of God for the work of salvation.

The Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, at Tremont Temple (Baptist):

Fear is a demon and he haunts your abode It may be the spook of the past haunting you, a fear of past sins secrets, failures. It may be the spook of the present haunting you, fear of your present weakness and failure. It may be the spook of the future. . . .

There is an Evictor to whom you may turn. As Christ cast out demons while on earth, so He will cast out the demon of fear from your life or abode.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

When a man asks of every proposition which life presents to him, "What's in it for me?" the answer will be "nothing." The tragedy of the "go-getter," who becomes the "go-grabber" is that he may grab, but in the highest sense, he does not get. Life's supreme satisfactions are not won that way. . . .

As one listens to the psychologists, one discovers that they insist on the necessity of getting outside the vicious circle of self-interest, self-seeking, and self-pity. The self-centered life is the self-defeated life. . . . The most satisfying life is the life adequately prepared for serving.

Vermont Firm Buys Cargo Of German Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 13—Resin, istle fiber used in making cordage, and phosphate, comprising the cargo of the German freighter Arauca, which has been tied up at Port Everglades, Fla., since the Fall of 1939, has been purchased at auction by a Burlington company.

The cargo, originally destined for Germany, brought $80,000 at auction, conducted at Port Everglades by order of Federal Judge William J. Barker, following seazure of the steamer by the United States Maritime Commission under the Ship Requisitioning Act. Buyers were the E. B. and A. C. Whiting Company of Burlington.

Storage charges of the Port Everglades Authority were accumulating to an extent that prompted George Smathers, Assistant District Attorney, to petition for a United States Marshal's sale.

After deduction of storage charges, court, clerk, and marshal's expenses, the balance of the sum realized at the sale will be paid to those who held title to the 420 tons of resin, 2,020 tons of istle fiber, and 1,450 tons of phosphate. The Arauca was chased into Port Everglades by the British cruiser Orion soon after the war started.

Missing Fisherman Found Off Winthrop

Search for a missing lobster fisherman, J. S. Burnham, ended at daylight today when he was found drifting in his boat a few miles off the Winthrop shore, with gasoline tanks empty.

Motorboats from two Coast Guard Stations, and several friends of the fisherman spent most of the night searching by moonlight, but it was not until dawn that the missing man was picked up and towed to port by one of the Coast Guard boats.

Christmas Card Show

October 14th through 18th

It's not too soon to select your Christmas Cards. Draw up a chair and make yourself at home in our comfortable Christmas Card Corner on the Fourth Floor. Choose now from our hundreds of new designs—and this cheerful annual task will be over before you know it. Special showing Tuesday through Saturday this week.

Tilden-Thurber
WESTMINSTER AT MATHEWSON ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Troops Find Real Welcome In Southland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANESS, N. C., Oct. 13—Southern hospitality is a going practice and not, as some would believe, an empty term; a byword only, according to Capt. William H. Greene, 26th Division recreation officer, today.

The men of the 26th Infantry (Yankee) Division, are finding it so, to state the facts.

The Yankee Division would like to be home. It would like to be back in Camp Edwards this minute—but not because of a lack of warmth or friendliness on the part of the people who live within 100 miles of this railroad stop at a peach warehouse.

Since arriving here, with the exception of three days, members of the Yankee Division have been on maneuvers. An advance detail of some 2,000 officers and men arrived here ahead of the main body. They have had a chance to look around. Then, too, no matter how active a division of soldiers may be with campaigning or maneuvering, there are always some hundreds of them who have time on their hands, evenings to themselves or who just disappear from their current jobs for a few short hours. These are the ones whom people in a new locality meet first.

Long and complete plans have been made for the off hours of the soldiers—plans made by the United Service Organizations and the Young Men's Christian Association; also the Federal Securities Administration. Plans for the recreation of our troops outside the base camp here have been carried out in considerable detail.

Complete Survey Made

First, the F. S. A., with the cooperation of the U. S. O., made a complete survey of nearly every village and town in the maneuver area and the surrounding areas in North and South Carolina. These surveys were complete, showing, as they do, the names of the Mayors or chairmen of selectmen of the towns, the chairman of the local U. S. O. committee and of the subcommittee thereof, and giving a complete list of all available facilities for recreation in the town —amusements, athletics, religion, eating, sleeping places—together with the number of men that can be accommodated in each.

They list dates of scheduled football games, dances, and county fairs. In making this survey, the U. S. O. stimulated the citizens of the towns to think of the magnitude and importance of the job of making these visitors to their State feel at home.

The result was that when recreation officers of the regiments called on officials of these towns to co-ordinate plans for week-end entertainment of their men, they found every one, officials and townsfolk alike, eager to help. Actually, they were almost overwhelmed by the southern conception of hospitality to men in uniform.

To illustrate, there is the experience of 800 men from the Yankee Division who were guests of Greensboro, N. C. They shared the hospitality of the town with members of the 28th Division and made a total of more than 5,000 men in the town.

All Sorts of Entertainment

Each man was given a ticket outlining activities available. The date of the local football game was changed from Friday afternoon to Saturday so the soldiers could attend. There were dances, suppers, shows, and band concerts open without charge to the men. The Mayor of Greensboro, Hugh S. King, who is also chairman of the local service committee, went on the radio in three different appeals to the townspeople to provide accommodations for the extra 800 visitors in uniform. Within a few hours all were provided with invitations to private homes. In many instances the men who were invited for supper were asked to stay for the evening.

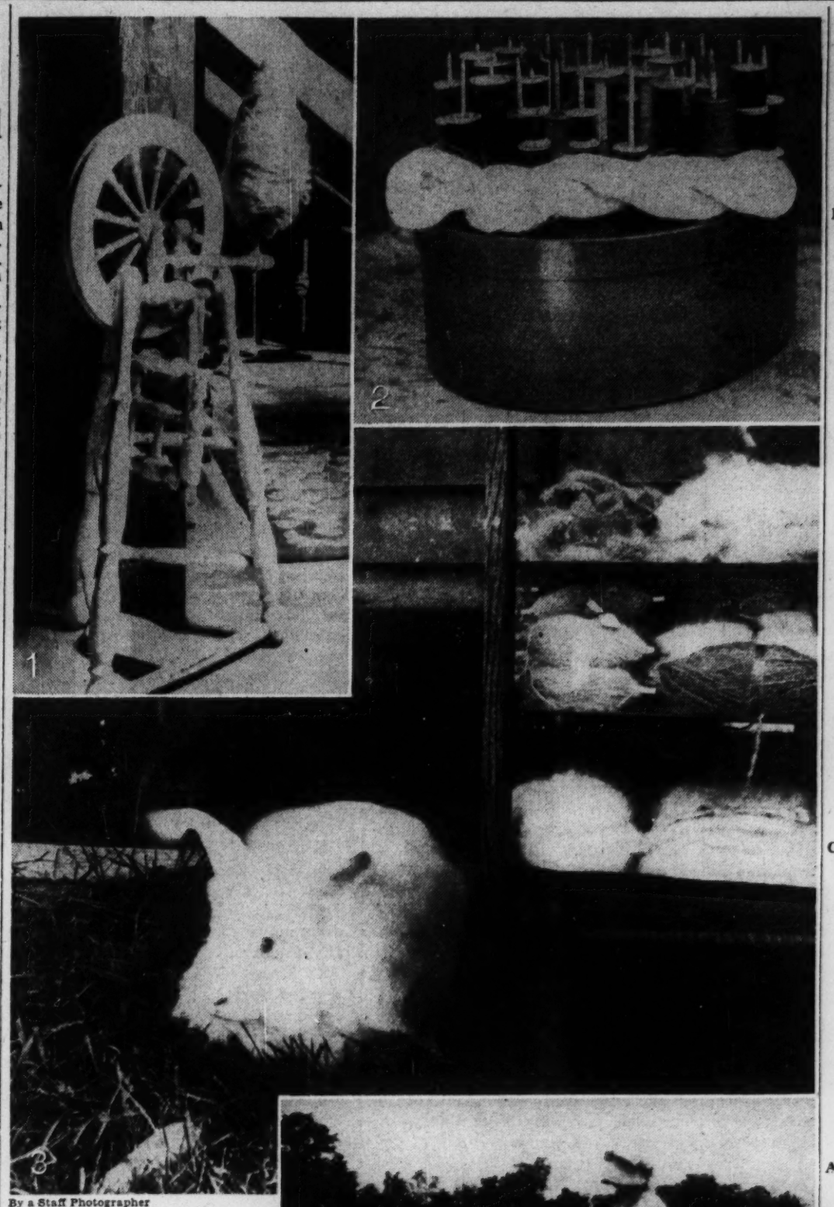
Another example occurred in Asheboro, when the 101st Engineers arranged a dance. Maj. Edmund C. Dow, Regimental Recreational Officer, was told that there was a dance hall in the town. He offered to bring the Engineers' band to play for a dance if the town could supply a few girls as dancing partners. He appeared Saturday night with his swing band and 250 men and found the hall beautifully decorated, refreshments ready, and 200 girls in their best gowns ready and anxious to make the evening a pleasant one for the soldiers.

This hospitality shows up in unexpected ways. Many towns here have rigid regulations, blue laws we call them, that require commercial establishments to close early on Sundays. Six o'clock on the Sabbath generally sees most of the smaller towns down here locked for the night. Through the action of the U.S.O., these towns are allowing their places of business to remain open until the soldiers leave for their camp areas.

Worthy of Uniform

Men in uniform are proving worthy of the uniform and of their training, too. Everywhere one goes down here people are saying that the soldiers are "all right," "well behaved," "no trouble at all."

To eliminate confusion and congestion in a few centers, all movements of leave parties are by convoy; orderly movements of singing men dressed in cool cotton uniforms, ready for a week end of fun. It relieves the minds of the townspeople down here to find that their guests are not isolated individuals straggling into town, but are, instead, real soldiers, disciplined, anxious to be perfect northern guests enjoying perfect southern hospitality.



By a Staff Photographer

Meriden Woman Dotes on Spinning Wheels

(1) Irish Castle Spinning Wheel. (2) Hand-spun and hand-dyed linen thread made by the Shakers of Canterbury, N. H. (3) Fluffy Angora rabbit, together with skeins of hand-spun yarn. (4) Miss Gaines gathers flax from her field.

N. H. Woman Spins as Old House Is Wired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MERIDEN, N. H.—When it comes to a choice between an electric refrigerator and an old-fashioned spinning wheel in need of slight repairs—give Miss Ruth Gaines the spinning wheel every time.

"I just can't resist them," she says with a somewhat wistful smile, as she contemplated the fact that the old New Hampshire homestead, which she has occupied for the last eight years, and which has had only kerosene lamps for illumination, is now being wired for electricity. "Food always has kept well during the summer months," she said. So—she passed up the refrigerator and added another spinning wheel to her already numerous collection.

Miss Gaines, who addressed the eighth annual Craftsman's Fair of the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, at Hanover, recently on "New Hampshire Homespun," not only raises angora rabbits for their fur, which she spins into yarn, but also grew a field of flax last year—the first to be raised in the Granite State for more than 100 years.

Dyes Own Materials

Furthermore, not being content with merely spinning the flax and angora fur into thread and yarn, Miss Gaines hand-dyes her materials, gathering many of her dyestuffs in the autumn fields about her home: Brown plush butternuts, sunflower seeds, magenta sumac spikes, crimson-thorned blackberry stems, coral madder roots, and canary-yellow golden rod. To these she adds the mineral dyes her ancestors used—the vivid green of chrome ochre, and hematite, that primitive red which the Indians used for war paint.

"New Hampshire," Miss Gaines said, "was a pioneer in the introduction of those improved methods in the cultivating of flax and the hand spinning of it, from which our textile industry of 100 years ago developed — that industry which built in New England the cities of Manchester, Lowell, and Pawtucket.

"It all began on the fringes of Manchester," she continued, "in Nutfield, known today in its localized names of Amoskeag Falls, Derry, and Londonderry. It began, one might better say," she added, "on the other side of the ocean in the Londonderry and Belfast and Antrim of North Ireland.

Some Rare Spinning Wheels

"In Ireland, in the seventeenth century, the manufacture of linen was not a luxury—it was a hard necessity. Under the taskmaster, however, an almost universal craft, more expert among the Scots than the Irish, was the result. When the land-bound Scots, again Protestant, left Ireland for the English colonies of the New World, they took with them the best knowledge and practice of the Irish linen culture and trade. It is estimated," said Miss Gaines, "that in the years immediately preceding our Revolution, 10,000 weavers and spinners came to this country."

Under the eaves in the upper story of her home, Miss Gaines has what is perhaps one of the finest collections of authentic types of old spinning wheels in the country. One of these, a hand-operated wheel of table type is probably the only one in the United States, its only known counterpart being in Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

Among several others, there's a Saxony-type wheel, with double spindles, an Irish Castle high-tripod wheel, an early Dutch low-tripod, and several with two drive wheels, powered with two treadles, one for each foot.

And every one worth to her more than double its weight in electric refrigerators.

Poet Readings at Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 13—Robert Nathan and Leonard Bacon are among the many distinguished American and British poets who are being brought to Wellesley College through the Katherine Lee Bates fund The fund, which was established in 1911 by Miss Eunice Smith, an alumna of Wellesley College, was used by Miss Bates during her years at Wellesley to bring the students in contact with the literary world. In addition to the one alumna-poet who is invited during the course of the year, poets who are just beginning their careers are included among those whose works are already widely known.

Robert Nathan, who in addition to his poetical works has composed a violin sonata and numerous songs, speaks this afternoon. A lecturer at the New York University School of Journalism from 1924-25, his books include: "Road of Ages," "Journey of Tapiola," and "Portrait of Jennie."

On Nov. 3, Leonard Bacon will read his poetry at Pendleton Hall on the Wellesley College campus. Former assistant professor of English at the University of California, Mr. Bacon translated "Heroic Ballads of Servia" with G. R. Noyes. A contributor to the Saturday Review of Literature, he has written "Rhyme and Punishment" and "Bullinger Bound."

New Department Opposed in Quincy

Opposing the creating of a new city department to embrace the present Quincy Defense Council, the Quincy Taxpayers' Association announced today that city departments should be combined instead of new ones created.

"In event the department is created," said William M. Edmonston, Executive Secretary of the Association, "it should be entirely divorced from the Mayor's Office."

Reminding Mayor Thomas S. Burgin that in his inaugural address he urged consolidation of the park, cemetery and forestry departments, Mr. Edmonston said, "cities and towns should use the emergency defense program for the purpose of streamlining the several departments of their cities." He urged the merging of these three departments and also the offices of the Treasurer and Tax Collector for "economy."

First Infantry Leaves Devens For the South

Defense News in Brief

First Division Moves — Rolling out of Fort Devens shortly after dawn today, the crack First Infantry Division started the long "road march" to Candor, North Carolina, and the First Army war games. Traveling in three motorized columns on approximately parallel routes, the Division is scheduled to complete the 950-mile journey Thursday afternoon. An advance echelon of 1,500 men has set up the base at Candor.

The announced routes of the three columns were:

Column 1 — Ayer, Harvard, Clinton, Boylston, Mass.; East Hartford, Conn., and Peekskill, N. Y., first day; Bel Air, Md., Tuesday; Petersburg, Va., Wednesday.

Column 2 — Shirley, Leominster, Sterling, Barre, Ware, Palmer, North Wilbraham, Mass.; Somers, Conn., and Goshen, N. Y., first day; Gettysburg, Pa., Tuesday; Farmville, Va., Wednesday.

Column 3 — Ayer, Fitchburg, South Gardner, Athol, Belchertown, Holyoke, Westfield, Otis, Great Barrington, Mass.; Hudson, Catskill, and Wurtsboro, N. Y., first day; Chambersburg, Pa., Tuesday; Lexington, Va., Wednesday.

Conscientious Objectors—A conscientious objector to military service, after being assigned to a work project may, if he wishes, reconsider and make application to enter the armed forces, Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Selective Service Director, said today. Such men should apply, through directors of the work camps to which they have been assigned, for a change in their Selective Service Local Board classification, Colonel Smith said. The time the objector spent in a work camp will not reduce his period of military service, the Colonel added.

Air Corps Applications — Applications for Aviation Cadet Training with the Army Air Corps totaled 871 in New England during September, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, First Corps Area recruiting officer, has announced. State totals were as follows: Massachusetts, 491; Connecticut, 241; Rhode Island, 56; Maine, 48; New Hampshire, 20, and Vermont, 15.

War Games and Gas—While motorists along the eastern seaboard wonder from week to week just how much gas will be available, the hungry motor vehicles of the First Army now in North and South Carolina for the war games are preparing to consume enough gas to take the average civilian's jalopy to the sun—a little matter of 93,000,000 miles. According to Brig. Gen. J. L. Frink, Fourth Corps Area Quartermaster, it will require about 6,473,794 gallons of high test gasoline to operate the thousands of trucks, reconnaissance cars, and other vehicles now operating in the war games. In all, a total of more than 60,000 trucks and other units are in use.

State Urged to Buy Battleship Silver

Pointing out that the necessary time to turn out the silver for a battleship might require several months at a cost of $15,000, Senator John D. Mackay of Quincy, today urged Governor Saltonstall to appropriate the total funds from the State Treasury to provide a silver service for the Fore River-built battleship Massachusetts.

Senator Mackay opposed contributions being urged from school children throughout the State as taking too much time and declared "that the patriotism of school children is being manifested in other ways."

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The World at Your Fireside

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

(Thirteenth in a series of 36 pages)

Events Point to Major Campaign in Africa

An informal group today discusses the situation in Africa. It is an everyday group of people interested in exploring the developments in the news, and in trying to find out what is back of them. A man particularly well-versed in the subject acts as chairman. Elsewhere on the page appear the views of a correspondent who has traveled in Africa and who reported the Ethiopian War for this paper.

Chairman: Military events seem to be pointing to another major campaign in Africa. That continent may become one of the main centers of the war.

Question: Why have the Powers begun to fight over Africa?

Answer: They aren't beginning! They have been very actively fighting over Africa diplomatically or with armies for six decades—even longer.

In 1878, more than half of Africa was still independent, but at present only 3.7 per cent. The European states have taken the rest.

Question: But why did they want Africa? Is it rich?

Answer: If one had to judge by the Africans the answer, of course, would be negative. Most of them are very poor. If one considered the known natural resources, he might also reply in the negative, although Africa contains gold, precious stones and important metals. Its land also yields large quantities of a few articles, such as palm oil, cocoa, sisal. And the narrow Nile Valley is fabled for its wealth. But taken as a whole, Africa has so far shown itself to be one of the most meagerly endowed continents. South Africa is excepted, of course.

Question: Perhaps Africa provides markets?

Answer: No, not many. How could people who are so poor as the Africans buy things, and how could those who produce so little sell things? African trade is small.

Question: Why don't the white people there put those vast negro populations to work and make them produce?

Answer: The populations there aren't vast. Africa is thinly populated. Much of it is uninhabited, yet even in the more inviting areas, with two or three exceptions, the inhabitants are sparsely settled.

Question: Why don't white people out of jobs at home go there and work?

Answer: There are two main reasons. One is that among poor colored people "poor whites" do not have a happy lot. Another reason is that Africa has not proven to be a favorable country for white settlements. Some of its northern areas were conquered by white people millenniums ago and the rest of it has been accessible to Europeans for 400 years, but even now there aren't as many white people in all Africa as the inhabitants in the state of New Jersey.

Question: But I thought Germans wanted African colonies to settle in!

Answer: Germany had many large colonies, but during its 20 years of possession, settled only 20,000 Germans in them.

Question: Well, why do civilized men fight over such a dissatisfying continent?

Answer: There are many reasons. One is that people believe Africa is rich. They hope to strike oil or more gold. Another is, that some states covet the commerce which the best parts of Africa afford, even though it is small. And again, there has been some white colonization in a few places. In South Africa there are 2,000,000 Europeans; in French areas along the Mediterranean more than 1,000,000.

However, the chief reason why the Powers fight over Africa is that each wishes to defend its place in the world or gain a better place in the world. Africa is a line of defense and also a crossroads. More accurately, Africa offers a network of roads and the possibility of defending them.

Question: But of what importance are roads through deserts and jungles?

Answer: They may be of great importance, because sometimes it is what lies on the end of a road that counts. For example, France is building at top speed a railroad designed to extend 1,250 miles across the Sahara Desert, from the port of Oran on the Mediterranean Sea to Dakar on the Atlantic Ocean. It is using conscripted laborers, and forcing them to work from 10 to 12 hours daily, for extremely meager pay. The Pétain government hopes to join France, by this direct land route, to the westernmost seaport of its African Empire, and thereby strengthen an already strong naval base.

Question: Is Dakar really so good?

Answer: It was able to repulse a British-Free French sea attack a year ago, and has been made much stronger since then. Dakar is the capital of French West Africa. It has good docks, a deep harbor, a fairly well protected entrance, and can bring trains on to the wharf for sea-going ships. It would be an excellent ocean stronghold for submarines, airplanes, and raiders. Also for warships.

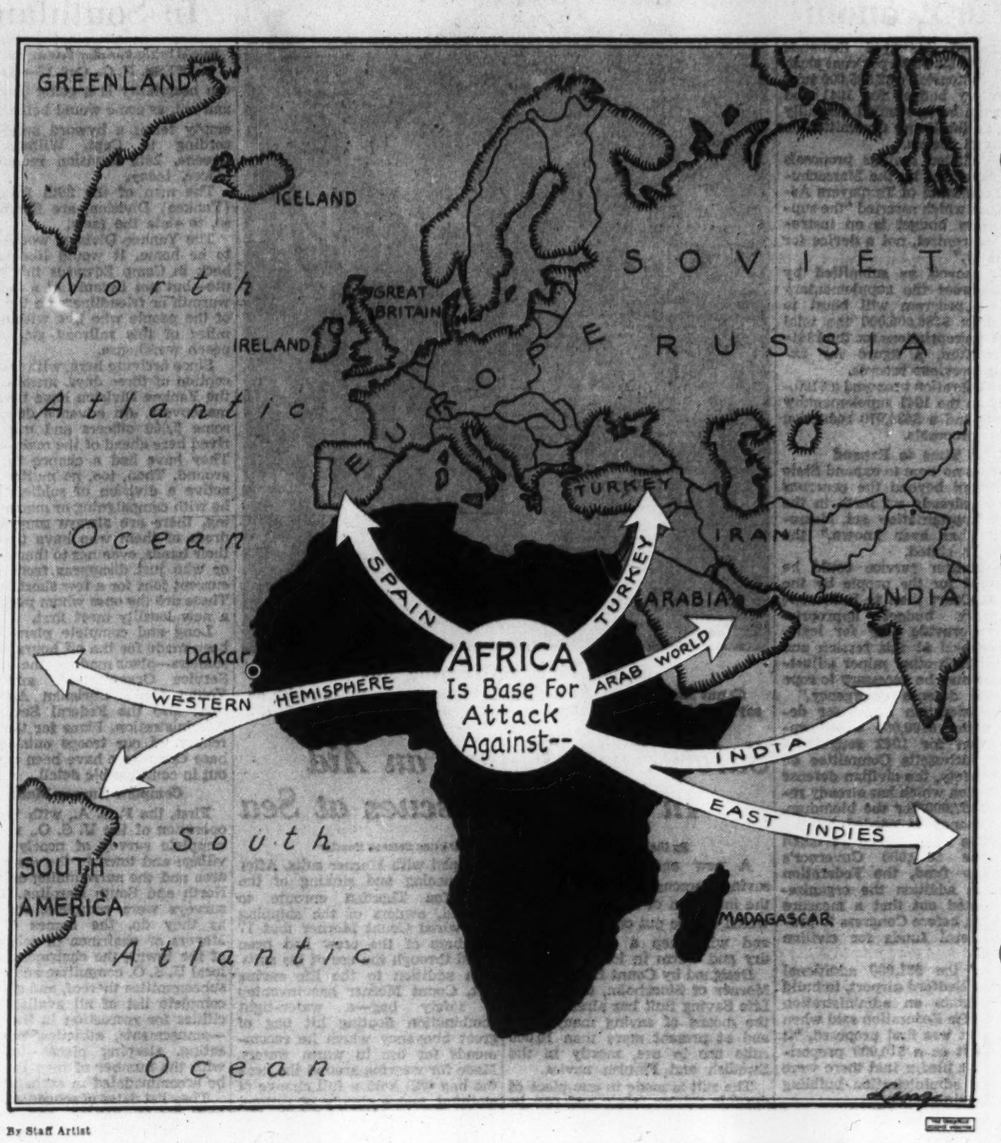
Question: But one desert railroad and one lonely harbor won't do much, will they? If the United States had only one road, running, let us say, from Cleveland to Boston, it would be rather helpless, wouldn't it?

Answer: The trans-Saharian road is just one example. There are other land routes on the North, East, and South. There are also extremely important waterways about and in Africa. One is the Suez Canal. There are opportunities for very vital airways. Africa could exercise a large degree of control on the Strait of Gibraltar, over the narrows in the midst of the Mediterranean; over the Red Sea and its exit, over the narrow expanse of the Atlantic between Africa and South America.

Using Africa as an air base or a collection of air bases, mighty fleets of war planes could direct attacks against Middle Asia, India, all Southern Europe, and South America.

Africa is a strategic continent. If the Nazis were to get control of it, they would completely alter the whole Atlantic situation.

Africa Line of Defense and Crossroads



By Staff Artist

Continent affords collection of "bases" from which attack could be directed against Middle Asia, India, Southern Europe, and South America. It provides comparatively few raw materials, has a very small trade, but is of very great strategical importance.

Shores of Africa Attract Ambitious Countries

When Julius Caesar first landed in Africa, he stumbled and as his hands struck the earth, he exclaimed: "I hold thee fast, Africa." Many conquerors, both before and since, have tried to hold Africa fast. They have also swept out of Africa east and west and north to subdue other lands.

* * *

Many of the troops first used by the rebels in the Spanish Civil War, which began in July, 1936, came from Africa. They were part of the regular army in the Spanish colony of Morocco. They were Mohammedan Moors. A Moor bears in his person much of the history of North Africa. Among his ancestors he counts Phoenicians, Romans, Arabs, perhaps Goths. He survived all the waves of invasion and outlived many of his conquerors, but absorbed something from each. In physical stature he is vigorous, well built, handsome.

* * *

The Agadir Incident

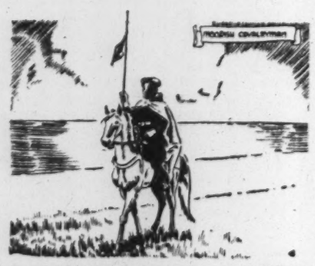
One of the most dramatic international incidents that disturbed world tranquillity during the period prior to the World War of 1914-1918 was caused by the arrival of a German gunboat "Panther" in the North African port of Agadir.

For several years France, which was already master of vast African areas, had been working its way or fighting its way into Morocco, and by the end of the first decade of this century seemed to be on the point of definitely taking possession of another large part of northwest Africa. The German government repeatedly protested against this, in one way or another, but without effective results. Finally, to give force to its arguments, Berlin sent its "Panther" to the Moroccan port, Agadir. The German Navy had intervened.

The political world was startled and war seemed imminent, but Great Britain and France put up a firm front, while Austria showed itself rather conciliatory, so Germany moderated its attitude. Long negotiations followed and on Nov. 4 an agreement was reached between Berlin and Paris which gave the world nearly three years more of peace.

Europe came near war in the summer of 1911, not because rival powers considered the rather barren land of Morocco a great prize, but because Africa had become an arena and a testing place.

By a Staff Artist



By a Staff Artist

The Agadir incident left Germany dissatisfied.

* * *

Italy's entrance into the present war was provoked by its aspiration to get more of North Africa. It seized the very large North African area of Libya before the World War of 1914-1918, but that was a rather barren acquisition. It merely enlarged Italy's collection of deserts.

Adjoining Libya on the west is Tunisia, one of the pleasantest and most productive spots on the African continent. Moreover, a majority of the European colonists there are Italians.

So Tunisia served as an excellent objective for Italy's further expansion, an ideal test of Italy's supposed progress toward a leading place among the empires. Mussolini taught his Fascists to shout "Tunisia." Many took up the cry with ardor and "Tunisia" was echoing over Italy as the Duce "stabbed France in the back."

* * *

In 1935, Mussolini attacked Ethiopia and in the following year seized it. He had barely ended that conquest before he conspired with Spanish rebels to start the Spanish Civil War. In spite of very bitter opposition, the Fascists gradually gained the upper hand. The Axis Powers felt so strengthened by their successes that Hitler dared to seize Austria, and he has been seizing foreign lands ever since.

Italy's operations in Africa have been the fuse-lighters of world explosions.

* * *

Franco-British Contest

The most serious test of strength in recent times between Great Britain and France arose from a meeting in the center of Africa, between a famous British army leader, Sir Herbert Kitchener, and a very daring French explorer, Jean Baptiste Marchand.

The Frenchman was trying to establish an east-west route across Africa from France. The Britisher was moving up the Nile to found a north-south route.

Marchand reached the intersecting point first in 1898 and set up a post at Fashoda in the upper Nile valley, over which he raised the French flag. Kitchener demanded that it be removed and that the bold Frenchman retire.

The press of both countries backed the contestants, and the two governments also took firm attitudes. Later, France backed down and harmony was restored. But bitterness remained. Marshal Pétain probably has personal memories of that French humiliation.

* * *

The Suez Canal

The Suez Canal has been called a bridge between two oceans. It stretches for about 100 miles across the sands of Eastern Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas, thereby, also, the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

The Canal has brought the chief benefits to Great Britain, for it radically shortens the water route between the center of the Commonwealth and some of its most distant members.

The Canal reduces the 12,500-mile voyage from London to Bombay by 44 per cent. It cuts more than a fourth off the 15,200-mile voyage from London to Hong Kong.

If Hitler were to win the war and seize India, or the East Indies, and take possession of East Africa, the Canal would serve the Reich even better than it has served Great Britain, because it would reduce the voyage from Trieste, which would be a victorious Germany's Mediterranean seaport, to Bombay by 63 per cent. It would bring Germany 2,190 miles nearer India by water than England is.

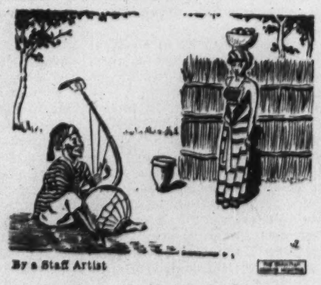
The Suez Canal was built by French engineers. England had very small part in its construction or conception. Later by a daring financial stroke, executed by Prime Minister Disraeli, Great Britain got possession of the largest single block of Suez Canal stocks.

The enterprise is privately owned, and it is controlled by a Board of Directors, 21 of whom have been Frenchmen, 10 Britishers, and one a Hollander.

Now by virtue of war exigencies it is completely under British direction.

In 1915, the Suez carried three times as much traffic as the Panama Canal; in 1925 only about 10 per cent more and in 1939 about the same amount.

Although frequently bombed, the Canal is kept open for war military use by Great Britain and its Allies most of the time.



By a Staff Artist

Africa at Mercy of the Powers

By R. H. Markham

Africa is a land of mystery and deception. It seems to cry out with frustration and with waste. Vast portions of it are deserts; much of the rest, jungles. Much of the unmeasured force pouring upon it from the sun is buried in blowing sands, that flit as wastrels from desolate dune to worthless drift.

Most of the unmeasured streams of fructifying power that rain upon it from the clouds dissipate themselves in jungles.

Nowhere does the sun beat more intensely nor the moon shine more resplendently, yet they leave Africa a dark continent. The glare of the desert is strong; the shade of the forests enshrouding.

Africa is washed by vast oceans and caressed by the most famous of seas, but is poor in good harbors.

Magnificent are its falls, but they thunder largely unused into lonely abysses. Superb are its mountains, but they draw their snowy capes haughtily about them and smile welcome to few visitors. Almost unexcelled are its rivers, but its best, the Nile, slips ungraciously to the sea, selfishly refusing to fructify more than the two thin ribbons of sand beside which it flows.

Vegetation springs lavishly from Africa's soil, but it yields only meager quantities of useful cereals or fruits. Droves of animals roam its forests, but very few of them serve mankind.

Africa has long been in the way of the world, a vast obstacle to sail around, an even more formidable obstacle to trek across.

It is the largest of all the continents, except Asia. It is 5,000 miles long and almost as many wide. From New York to San Francisco is only 2,568 miles. With the exception of one valley and two small coastal strips Africa is very thinly populated. How many inhabitants it has, no one knows. Within the last hundred years its population has been estimated as low as 28,000,000 and as high as 205,000,000. A Rand McNally atlas places it at 143,833,273.

Most of these people are natives. In the whole of Africa, south of the deserts, live only 2,231,334 Europeans, and many of them settled there more than a century ago. Along the lower Nile and Mediterranean are another 1,500,000 Europeans. For more than 60 years Africa has been one of the chief causes of imperial strife, yet in all that time not as many Europeans have settled there as inhabit the little country of Switzerland.

So far, also, the continent has been almost as poor in trade and production as in the homes it offered Europeans.

Before this war it provided about 4.5 per cent of the world's exports, accepted 4.8 per cent of its imports. North America's exports were 19.5 per cent of the world's total, Europe's 49 per cent.

Of vital products, Africa has furnished half of the world's chrome ore; 16 per cent of its manganese; 12 per cent of its platinum, and 7.3 per cent of its copper. In very few normal years has Africa provided more than 3 per cent of the world's raw materials.

Although Great Britain controls or is closely connected with a large part of Africa, its total imports in normal times from the whole area south of the Sahara amounted to only 3.2 per cent of all Britain's imports. From that part of Africa, Germany, with no colonies, received a greater proportion of its imports than Great Britain did. In 1913 Germany received 4.6 per cent of her total imports from Africa as a whole and 0.4 per cent from her colonies. In 1936 she received 6.9 per cent from that continent and 0.5 per cent from her former colonies. Before this war Germany bought more copper from Africa than did any other country.

There are two Africas, the one below the deserts and the one above. The lower one is inhabited by indigenous dark people—more than 100,000,000 in number. They are defenseless, uneducated, exploited. Near them were glistening diamonds, glittering gold, copper for shells. But they cared not for gold, and they sought not diamonds. Some raised cattle, others tended crude fields. They lived in rude huts. They were not eager for work, knew little of money. They lived wretchedly and in much squalor, but had a sort of freedom which they rather enjoyed.

Two and a quarter million white men settled among them, exercised dominion over them, and took much of their wealth. The white men built some roads—with forced native labor—laid railroads, opened schools. Not all were heartless, many felt ashamed in exploiting the natives.

But the race problem is still unsolved. The natives, for the most part, are more disfranchised than ever. Practically nowhere in this lower part of Africa do they exercise much self-government. They are losing their old world and are bewildered in the new. And they play almost no role in determining the future of their continent.

Above the deserts, strung along the Mediterranean and the Nile, is another Africa, of different people. Most are Arabs, others are French, Italians, and Spanish, a few are indigenous Berbers. None of the countries there is entirely free. Egypt, the most populous and most important, is almost independent.

That area, parts of which are exceptionally productive, early developed an advanced civilization and has often played leading roles in history. But today it is almost as helpless before the contending Europeans as the jungles and the veldts. The temple-lined Nile and the tangled Congo, bright Tunisia and Ubangi-Shari in jungle darkness, all await the hour when armies and navies from afar shall attempt to settle the future of the world.

Some of Africa is as a grand old house with the doors out. Much of the rest is a thicket beside the cross-roads. The black people in the thicket and the dark people in the house are waiting to see who will take them.

One hundred and forty million people, just waiting.

U. S. Capital Seen Guarantor Of Postwar Trade Freedom

SYDNEY, New South Wales (AAP)—Reference to the part America may have to play in postwar reconstruction was made in a speech here by the British High Commissioner, Sir Ronald Cross.

Sir Ronald pointed out that when peace came to the world they would be faced with chaotic trade disorganization. Allied ships would speed from lands of plenty to the relief of Europe's misery, but the nations would then confront a position wherein capital which is essential to trade would in many cases have disappeared.

"Should we fail to solve the problem," he said, "should credit be lacking or should other policies supervene, we cannot exclude the possibility that trade might increasingly be directed to narrow politically controlled channels.

"We cannot overlook the further possibility that exchange controls might be established as a permanent feature of economy in many countries.

"If commerce and industry are to flourish, if the well-being of mankind is to be served, we shall require the whole-hearted assistance of the best men in industry and commerce in collaboration with government experts."

Sir Ronald suggested that the United States, being the sole remaining repository of capital, might make credits available subject to conditions guaranteeing freedom of trade.

Reichsbank Head Sees Russia Economic Link of 'New Order'

KÖNIGSBERG, Germany, Oct. 13 (AP)—Germany's Economic Minister and Reichsbank President, Walther Funk, declared that Russia in an economic sense has been annexed to the "New Europe" and already has become a factor in the continent's new order.

Herr Funk, in an address opening the Königsberg Fair, gave no hint of Germany's plans for the political future of occupied Russian lands, but he left no doubt that a place is being arranged for them in an economic reconstruction on a broad continental basis.

Herr Funk said that one immediate effect would be a strengthening of Europe, especially in the matter of food supply. He added that making the continent self-sufficient as to food essentials would discourage future wars.

Heretofore, Herr Funk said, outside countries regarded it fairly easy to attack a European nation like Germany because blockades could cut off its supplies.

Free Trade Forecast

Russia in the past could not be counted upon as a source of supplies for Europe, the Minister said, because traditional Russian policy erected a virtual wall at the western frontier.

It was clear that Herr Funk conceived a new European Russia which would trade freely with the rest of the continent and which would be fitted precisely into the new order planned by Nazi economic strategists.

In respect to Russia, Herr Funk said, there are now three urgent problems:

1. The worst war damage must be repaired and order must be created out of economic confusion.

2. The "human problem," particularly that of leadership of the masses, must be met.

3. Russia's economy and transport must be adjusted to "Russia's new European mission."

Magnet to Industry

In Herr Funk's opinion Russia's raw materials, actual and potential, will be a magnet attracting industry eastward. To some extent the industrialization of Eastern Germany would be encouraged, but still extensive regions would not be permitted to change their natural character as sources of raw materials.

For Baltic ports such as Königsberg, Herr Funk foresaw an era of much work and great possibilities. He said these ports would recover a hinterland of which they had been artificially deprived by Russian national policy.

Herr Funk took pains to deny that Germany conceived the New Europe as being completely self-sufficient.

"No sensible man," he said, "thinks of raising a Chinese wall around the continent. We thoroughly approve of world trade; what we fight against is the misuse of trade, credit, and capital as instruments of power politics as practiced by England for centuries. . . .

"We aim to break the system of plutocratic imperialism and make international trade a decent instrument serving mutual economic needs. Also, we will keep control of essential European needs, especially foods, and necessary raw materials in European hands."

Birds Smash Plane Glass

Means are being sought to keep large birds from breaking windshields of airplanes in flight, the Department of Commerce reports.

France: Empire Is Key to Future Status

Domain in Africa gives Vichy prestige that would be lacking if colonies were lost.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France, Oct. 13—"France has at last awakened to the fact that it has an Empire. Dakar, Syria, and Djibouti have made it visualize and prize its colonies." So spoke Gov. Gen Pierre Boisson of French West Africa, who had held Dakar for the Vichy Government against Gen. Charles de Gaulle in September, 1940. Governor General Boisson has just returned to his post at the most westerly point in Africa after being made much of at Vichy.

Governor General Boisson went on: "This awakening on the part of France has come about not only on account of dramatic attacks and blockades, but actually has been encouraged by the Government of Marshal Pétain."

France's interest comes late, when most of the outlying portions of the Empire have passed out of the control of the Government of Vichy, but what is left has come to be of first importance.

Except for the outlying islands still under Vichy's control, of which Madagascar, Martinique, and Guadeloupe are the most important, there is little left outside of North and West Africa. Without Africa, Unoccupied France, over which the Government holds nominal sway, would be largely an agricultural area with its industrial regions either cut off from supplies of raw materials or dependent upon the Germans in Occupied France.

But with the present resources and developments of the immediate future in Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, and the Dakar regions, the importance of what remains of the French Empire is greatly increased.

France Holds Up Head

Unoccupied France, plus what is left of France's African Empire, makes a state of presentable size and makes it possible, for defeated France to hold up its head a little higher than would otherwise be possible.

Marshal Philippe Pétain and Admiral Jean Darlan have not missed an occasion to exalt the Empire. In all public events such as the present commercial exhibition at Lyons and an earlier one at Marseilles the Empire and its products have been given first place.

Admiral Darlan also placed special emphasis on imperial defense when he decorated, Gen. Henri Dentz, the defender of Syria, making him Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

This he did at Arles which has been created the temporary headquarters of the French Army of the Near East, which was evacuated from Syria. General Dentz remains its commander. Admiral Darlan praised General Dentz for keeping the French flag flying until his slender forces were overcome.

Djibouti Loyal

The refusal of the French colony at Djibouti to yield to the appeal from General de Gaulle to join "Free France" is daily vaunted by Vichy as an indication of fidelity to Marshal Pétain's Government even under extreme circumstances.

Djibouti is only an isolated bit of the Empire, the defense or defeat of which will not materially change France's position.

North Africa is, on the other hand, of immediate importance politically, in view of the activities of General de Gaulle, co-operating with the British Army and Navy. The possibility of France losing North Africa by attack from the Atlantic side remains a constant danger. This has permitted the Vichy Government in its negotiations with the Armistice Commission to maintain and develop an ever increasing army in Africa and maintain all its naval ports in a state of wartime defense.

It is said in diplomatic circles in Vichy that it is Admiral William D. Leahy the American Ambassador, who keeps the German and Italian fleets from taking over the French Mediterranean and North African ports Bizert and Mers el Khebir.

American Interest

It would be equally exact to say that the open interest the American Government has taken in Dakar and French African Atlantic ports as possible points of departure for attacks against the American continent, as exposed by Admiral Leahy in Vichy, has dramatized the North African position. At long as French North Africa remains exclusively in French hands, as at present, the American pressure will remain diplomatic. Otherwise it might become one of the first fields of strategic rivalry.

So it can be said that the presence of Admiral Leahy in Vichy represents the status quo.

However that may be, every responsible French authority has proclaimed proudly that there is not a single German or Italian soldier or sailor in French North or West Africa and there never has been one since the armistice. It also is obviously to the interest of France that this should continue to be the case but France might not be able to maintain this situation as well as it does if it were not for the peculiar important role of Admiral Leahy in Vichy.

[The extent of German infiltration into Africa has been the subject of considerable debate. Formal advices in Washington support the Vichy contention that there has been no Nazi augumentation beyond that permitted under the armistice. Independent reports, difficult to authenticate, continue, however, to tell of arrival of German technicians in North Africa, particularly at its French held ports on the West Coast.]

As for Djibouti, Capital of French Somaliland and seaport of the only rail line into Abyssinia, it has been completely cut off from France except by air for over a year and France has only one airplane capable of making the flight to Djibouti.

On short rations and lacking supplies, its 20,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,500 are Europeans, still resist capitulation to the blockade. The Journal de Geneve, neutral Swiss newspaper, reports that they face a desperate situation.

The Journal declares the provisioning of these 20,000 persons on a desert coast would be simple on account of the numerous American freighters crossing the Red Sea regularly carrying provisions and munitions to Egypt. It asks why one does not put into Djibouti to save the situation there.

The answer obviously is that it would prolong the resistance and defeat the purpose of the blockade.

By a Staff Artist

France as It Looks Today

Map shows some of the main points where the policies of Vichy touch. In the shading, Syria, now British occupied, is included in the Free French sphere. Occupied France and Unoccupied France are lumped together.

Matanuska Ouster Verdict Is Awaited

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Oct. 13 (AP)—Federal Judge Simon Hellenthal has taken under advisement ouster proceedings brought by the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation against Carl Rasmussen, Matanuska colonist accused of failure to repay the Government for aiding in establishing him on an Alaskan home site.

The Corporation charged Mr. Rasmussen with failure to pay or make arrangements to pay any part of $3,400 indebtedness. Mr. Rasmussen replied that the contract under which the sum was claimed was signed under duress.

He told the court he came to the Matanuska Colony and worked many months on an uncleared tract of land before the ARRC presented the contract for signature. He said he either had to sign the contract or lose his investment of time and money.

ARRC witnesses testified that Mr. Rasmussen was credited for all work done and had his debt reduced from $10,000 to $3,400 without paying anything in cash.

The case against Mr. Rasmussen is the first of several eviction actions brought by the ARRC against colonists on the project.

Judge Holds Court Despite Columbus Day

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Edward North Smith insisted upon holding court despite the Columbus Day legal holiday today because "Columbus did not discover America in 1492 or any other time."

"It was actually discovered several centuries before Columbus was born," he informed attorneys in refusing to postpone scheduled hearings. Elsewhere in the Court House offices were empty.

Plane Flies Back to U. S. To Show British Needs

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 13 (AP)—Many planes have passed en route from California to England, but today a Consolidated Aircraft PB-Y flying boat flew west on the return trip.

The occasion was a trip to the San Diego plant to demonstrate changes British pilots want in the patrol bombers.

They include: a gasoline gauge showing imperial gallons—different from the American gallons; arrangement of the instrument panel for British gadgets, and a windshield cleaner.

RAF Launches Heavy Raids To Ease Pressure on Soviet

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Britain sought to relieve pressure on Russia last night by striking at industrial Germany with one of the heaviest raids of the war, setting many fires which "spread over a large area" at Nürnberg, scene of the Nazi Party's annual congresses.

Nürnberg, industrial center in Bavaria, was the principal objective, a communiqué announced.

"A number of targets in Western and Northwestern Germany also were attacked," the Air Ministry said. More than 300 planes were reported to have made the attack.

Bremen was bombed by strong forces, the Air Ministry said, and docks at Boulogne, German-Occupied French Channel port, also were attacked.

British Lose 11 Planes

The loss of 11 planes in these widespread operations was admitted.

The German High Command acknowledged the broad sweep and severity of the British air forays, setting the British plane loss at 13. Its communiqué said places in Northwestern, Western, and Southern Germany were raided and "at various places buildings were destroyed or damaged," an unusual admission for Berlin.

The British, informed sources said, hoped to lessen the powers of the great German offensive on the Russian front by striking at the heart of the Nazi war production machine at home.

The night attack on Nürnberg was followed by a daylight RAF offensive against the German-held "invasion coast" across the English Channel.

The attack was the third directed against Germany in as many nights after a lull imposed by bad weather, and was the first on Bavaria since late last year.

Coast Blasted

British planes also blasted at the German-occupied French Coast from Boulogne to Dunkirk, which they attacked repeatedly over the week end during day and night forays which extended all the way to Norway.

The Air Ministry listed results of these round-the-clock raids as follows:

Northern France — Fires set among docks and railway yards at Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk; German airdromes bombed and machine-gunned.

Norway—A supply ship set afire and two other vessels hit by bombs off the coast; a Norwegian fish oil factory damaged.

The Netherlands—A tanker and a large supply ship damaged in an attack on a German convoy offshore.

The British said they shot down four German fighters over Northern France and three more over the Channel Oct. 12, two bombers over Britain Oct. 11 and a third Oct. 12.

Light Nazi Raids

German raids on Britain over the week end were described officially as light. A communiqué acknowledged that some damage was done in Northern and Eastern England and reported a small number of casualties.

German long-range guns on the French Coast also shelled the Dover area at intervals for several hours, but there were no reports of casualties.

Soldiers Hurt in Crash Reported Improving

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 13 (AP)—An officer and two soldiers injured in the crash of a four-motored B-17 bomber into a Duncan Field building in which two other officers were killed were reported improving.

The three, among 16 persons injured in the crash, remained in the Fort Sam Houston station hospital.

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Canada Sharply Curbs Time Payment Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 13—To combat inflation and conserve essential materials for war industry sharp restrictions have been placed on installment buying in Canada by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The provisions of the "consumer credit order" are more drastic than the regulations of the United States Federal Reserve Board.

Some of the main features of the orders are these:

First, the down payment on goods affected by the regulations other than passenger automobiles must represent at least one third of the total cash price and in no case under $10. The balance must be paid in full in 12 months, the monthly payments to be not less than $5.

50 Per Cent Down

Second, the minimum down payment of private passenger cars is 50 per cent of cash price. Where the car costs less than $500 the balance must be paid within 12 months and where the price is higher within 18 months.

Third, every installment contract must be in writing which will give particulars of the terms of sale and all charges.

Fourth, the order does not include loans which may not be for a longer period than 12 months and must not be used for the purchase of articles encompassed by the order.

Fifth, the order provides that the largest payments cannot be left to the last to form a basis for refinancing. Installment payments must be approximately equal in amount and the periods of payment must not exceed a month. The period of credit cannot be extended without a declaration showing that undue hardship would result from strict adherence to schedule of payment.

Sixth, all firms or persons selling or lending on the installment plan must be licensed by the Wartime Prices Board.

Seventh, a person must not obtain more credit or longer credit than laid down by the order through borrowing money from a bank upon the security of listed articles.

Eighth, the original credit period cannot be extended except through a statutory declaration of necessity.

Ninth, installment loan contracts must be in writing and show terms of payment, the actual purchase price of the article and amount of minimum down payment prescribed by the Board's order.

Tenth, no installment contracts now in force for articles affected by the order may be renewed extended or altered except in accord with the terms of the new ruling and no additional listed articles may be added to existing contracts.

100-150 Commodities

The list of articles affected by the order includes, in addition to automobiles and accessories, between 100 and 150 commodities mainly for household use, such as electric, gas and oil appliances. It covers also motorboats and motorcycles.

Exception is made to the application of the new rules in the case of seasonal purchases such as those made by farmers and fishermen, or where the "buyer's income is of a seasonal nature." Installment sales contracts in cases of this sort may allow for the deferring of any part of the down payment, or for deferring of installment payments over a period not greater than four months. The contracts must, however, adhere to the prescribed 12-month total liquidation period.

The new order provides that violations of its terms are punishable under the general regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, that is by a fine up to $5,000 and a maximum term of two years in jail.

In a statement accompanying the published rules, Minister of Finance James L. Ilsley says that in the first seven months of this year there has been an increase of 25 per cent in the volume of installment buying. "This expansion of installment credit, natural in a time of rising national income, is," he says, "an important inflationary influence under present circumstances." The increased purchasing power which the installment buyer appears to get is "a mirage." "The installment plan has not increased his ability to buy. It has merely made it easier for him to go into debt."

Fewer Debts Sought

"Now when people are receiving more money, they should be reducing their debts, not incurring new ones. We are asking all Canadians to save out of their current incomes and to lend their savings to the Government for war purposes. Any system of buying which not only hinders saving but encourages people actually to spend more than their current income must be carefully regulated. If we are to insure enough saving for war purposes and check the inflationary effects of excessive consumer buying Canadian factories cannot fill our war requirements and at the same time meet all the demands of Canadian consumers."

"By these restrictions on installment buying," says the Minister, "civilian purchases are postponed rather than prevented. A brake is placed on rising prices. Materials are conserved for war industries. A reserve of buying power is dammed up for release when the national emergency is over, buying power which will bring employment in those industries whose civilian output has now been arbitrarily reduced. Money, materials and manpower must be marshaled in the common cause."

Today's Modern Army Flies—

Wide World

And the United States Does Not Lag

Members of an air-borne troop unit loading 37-mm. antitank gun aboard an Army transport plane. Similar tactics were extensively employed in United States Army war maneuvers in the Texas-Louisiana-Arkansas region and are expected in the Carolina war games. Movement of men and equipment by planes is one of the practices used with great success by the German Army in the current war.

Carolinas Play Host to Army

CAMDEN, S. C., Oct. 13 (AP)—Soldiers of the First Army returned today to their intensive training maneuvers after a week end of leave during which many of the 359,000 men in Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum's command were entertained by the cities, towns, and individual citizens of the Carolinas.

The heat wave, with temperatures running into the nineties, which made the first week of field exercises unpleasant to the troops clad in winter clothing, appeared broken, with cooler days and crisper nights in prospect.

As in the first week, which inaugurated a two-month maneuver program in a 10,000 square-mile area embracing 16 counties in North Carolina and South Carolina, the three corps making up the Army will confine operations to their respective areas.

Maj. Gen. Charles F. Thompson's First Corps, composed of the 8th, 9th and 30th Divisions, will operate for the first time as a unit. Ranged along a line west of the Catawba River, it will face an "enemy" of the same strength, augmented by a cavalry regiment, which will line up near the Broad River to the west.

The Second Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Lloyd R. Fredenhall, will divide into two forces, with the 28th and 29th Divisions confronting each other in the Wadesboro, U. C., vicinity.

The Sixth Corps will also engage in simulated battle in the area south of Pinehurst, N. C.

Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, the commander, will send the 26th Division of his Corps against the 44th Division, regularly a part of the Second Corps, but temporarily attached to the Sixth.

The 44th is expected to return to the Second after the arrival of the First Division as its base near Candor, N. C. With advance elements on hand, the Division is scheduled to complete its movement from Fort Devens, Mass., before the end of the week.

Fish Called to Duty

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York was ordered by the War Department today to two weeks active duty in the Carolina war games as a Specialist Reserve Colonel.

He was ordered to report to First Army headquarters, Monroe, N. C., Nov. 6. Colonel Fish saw field service earlier this year at Fort Bragg, N. C.

British Youths Pledge End of Hitlerism

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—Youth's responsibility in the fight for freedom assumed new proportions at the week end when the International Youth Rally here pledged itself never to rest until the world had been freed from the "plague of Naziism and Fascism," and when new and far-reaching opportunities for youth to demonstrate its readiness for war service were put forward by the Undersecretary for War, Lord Croft.

The War Undersecretary's advocacy at the Albert Hall rally here of military training for British youths of 15, though completely contrary to popular ideology in normal times, is a pointed to the lengths Britain is having to go in face of the present peril.

Undoubtedly the Russian example of total defense in which men, women, and youth are making desperate sacrifices to stem the invader is proving a most salutary awakening for the British of what it means to be invaded by the Nazis.

One of the secrets of German success, Lord Croft told the audience at Westwickham yesterday, was the long training its soldiers started when they were boys.

Places in Home Guard

To match the German war machine Lord Croft urged that training of boys in modern war must start at 15 so that at 17 they could immediately take their place as fighting men in the Home Guard defense forces.

Their duties, he suggested, would be the maintaining of phone and telegraph communications damaged in blitzes; act as guides for Home Guards in battle; act as signallers and carriers of munitions and other supplies.

This is one more sign of the way in which traditional British prejudice against training youth for war is rapidly breaking down as nation after nation succumbs to the Nazis and as the alternative to total defense, necessitating total service, is increasingly seen as serfdom under Hitler.

A New Solidarity

Youths of many nations certainly showed a new solidarity in the fight for victory at the memorable rally, opened by the British Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Bevin, attended by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Ivan Maisky, and supported by messages of encouragement from King George, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the Archbishop of York, and from the Dominions, the United States, and from statesmen of free peoples the world over.

Although winning the war was unquestionably uppermost in the thoughts of youth gathered while the present shadow over Russia is so dark and menacing, hope for the future was evident.

Readiness was found on every side at the rally to prepare for the responsibilities ahead and to find a basis of co-operation between the youth movements of the world.

A corollary hoped for is a more imaginative understanding by age and experience and by political parties of capabilities and aspirations of younger generations. Hope for the future lies along this was clearly the message to the world from the London youth rally.

Rubber-Treaded U. S. Tanks Set for African Desert War

WITH BRITISH DESERT FORCES IN EGYPT, Oct. 13 (AP)—American-made tanks, many of them "air-conditioned" and having rubber treads especially effective in desert warfare, have been moved into a forward area by British armored fighting units and soon may be thrown into battle in considerable numbers.

On arrival, they are taken to a great British ordnance depot in the desert and put through scores of tests. The British have installed several minor changes, mainly because of the peculiarities of their tank war tactics.

Several American officers including Capt. Joseph M. Colby and four American technical sergeants are conducting a school to teach their mechanism to the men who will ride them in combat.

After the tanks are tested, they are taken over by British regiments for a few weeks of intensive training, including target practice, in another part of the desert.

Among models in use here is the 13½-ton American light tank, propelled by a 250-horsepower engine.

It is protected by extra-tough armor plate and air-conditioned—not by design but because air for cooling is drawn from inside the tank to be dust-free. This creates a draft which cools the interior—an important factor in the desert.

The British, however, say the main advantage of the American tanks over those previously used is that their caterpillar pads are of rubber instead of steel. The most serious handicap of tanks has been the breaking of runners over the sandy, rocky terrain of the desert or through shellfire. Once a tank is thus immobilized in battle it ceases to be a tank and becomes merely a pillbox, capable of firing but not of advancing or retreating.

The rubber treads on the American tanks are so tough they last longer than steel and so elastic they reduce the chances of breakage enormously, tank men say. When worn out on one side the runners can be turned over.

In test runs, the tanks have bounced over boulders at high speed and crossed big ditches as if they were little ruts. Previewing battles yet to come, the British feel sure they will stand the terrific shock of desert warfare.

'Sic'em—You Old Plesiosaurus!'

INVERNESS, Scotland (AP)—A movement is gaining ground to "sic" the famous Lock Ness monster on German submarines.

"Aye," said Robert MacBrayne, who looks as if he had lived along the lake shore as long as the thistle, "he would be the proper laddie to convoy ships. All he needs is a little training."

"The British Navy," burred David Mackenzie, who lives near Fort August on the lake shore, can do anything. I am sure it could teach the monster how to spot and destroy Jerry submarines."

There are only two hitches in the plan:

1.—Who's going to catch the monster?

2.—How?

[One might also append a technical inquiry as to the attributes or the very existence of the storied creature but this could not be done diplomatically under an Inverness dateline.]

"Aye," ayed Mr. MacBrayne, "we could do it all right, But it's a military secret how we could do it. All we want is the Admiralty's promise they will keep the monster in rations and return him to Loch Ness after the duration."

Meeting Alfred Barrie, this correspondent relayed a rumor that the monster had fled Loch Ness for Germany.

"Where did you hear that?" Mr. Barrie asked.

"In Edinburgh."

"Lowland slander," he snorted. "The monster is as British as they come."

The Loch Ness monster has a way of gaining in stature in dissertations. No objective observer knows yet whether the thing is fish, flesh, or foul imagination. Some Inverness commentators say the things is a creature with two humps, 10 feet apart, but others claim to have counted as many as six humps on a serpent-like animal as long as a string of freight cars. One local clergyman leans to the scholarly hypothesis that the lake is inhabited by a family of huge plesiosaurus survivals and gives these specifications for the monster:

Head — Snake-like, with two horn-like projections, possible ears, a mane. Neck—Eight feet, 18 inches wide. Body—Short and thick, terminating in a 10-foot tail, two feet wide. Legs—Flippers in front and a pair of short claw-like legs behind.

Nazi Firing Squads Kept Busy Trying to Curb Restive Europe

By the Associated Press

Monday, Oct. 13

Nine more Czechs were reported today to have been executed in the Nazi protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia as opposition to German occupation continued to be marked by unrest throughout Europe.

The Czech executions involved eight butchers and a merchant charged with illegally slaughtering livestock and selling foodstuffs on the so-called "Black Market" at excessive prices.

Executions in France, meanwhile, climbed to 76 with the shooting of two Frenchmen charged with unlawful possession of arms.

Swedish dispatches from Norway reported Oct. 11 that 10 persons had been injured seriously in a pitched battle near Oslo between members of Maj. Vidkun Quisling's pro-Nazi Nirden (youth organization) and 500 hostile Norwegians.

The battle developed, newspaper accounts said, when an unidentified person hurled a bomb at a railway train bearing a group of Nirden into Mysen Station en route to a Nazi demonstration.

The Nirden, wielding batons, immediately became engaged in a free-for-all fight with a crowd waiting on the platform. German soldiers helped police restore order after a half-hour struggle, dispatches said.

More than 50 persons were reported arrested and it was said a collective fine would be levied against the whole community of Mysen by German authorities.

The Belgrade press reported Oct. 11 that 30 Communitsts had been executed at Cuprija, in Serbia, while a DNB report from Zagreb, Croatia, said that 35 persons described officially as Communists had been captured in Sirmien Province with weapons and explosives in their possession.

Gandhi Opposes Defeats in War

WARDHA, India, Oct. 13 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi expressed hope yesterday that Britain and Germany would both become exhausted and come to terms with neither defeated, and he suggested that the United States ought not to enter the war or even give more active aid to Britain without getting certain guarantees in advance.

Interviewed in the little village of Sevagram near here, the famed Nationalist leader declared that America "should think 50 times" before going any further to aid Britain.

"She should ask what will happen to India, Asia and African possessions," he said as he sat on the floor with legs crossed, spinning, and surrounded by a circle of devoted followers. "She should withdraw any help unless there are guarantees of human liberties. If America is true to her tradition, she should say what Abraham Lincoln would say. America would lose nothing by making stipulations concerning her war help."

Mr. Gandhi said his wish for Britain and Germany both to become exhausted was his personal hope. "Only the North Sea divides them," he observed. Asked which country he wanted to win, he replied, "I dont' want either defeated."

With the war seemingly drawing closer to India, Mr. Gandhi said that he personally would stick to his policy of nonviolence, which he said "is a life policy with me." He added this possibly important proviso, however—that "if the Congress assumes power and revises its policies, it has a perfect right to do so."

Unofficially it was learned that a meeting of Congress leaders who are not jailed will be held soon with Mr. Gandhi, but the leader himself denied that there would be "any important change in policy."

Turks' Nazi Visitors Take Home Things Scarce in Germany

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 10 (Delayed) (AP)—The Germans here have perfected the art of "taking a package home for the folks."

Every German returning for a brief visit home takes silks, new shoes, new suits, or something else which has been hard to obtain in Germany for several years.

Under Turkish law every German is permitted to send a 10-pound package to relatives in Germany monthly.

The Deutschbank handles the troublesome business of foreign exchange for the senders.

No German in Turkey is permitted to forget his "obligation" in this respect. If he has no relatives in Germany on whom he wants to spend his own cash, the bank arranges for the relatives to pay for packages.

By such means many types of goods which the Turks themselves are compelled to import find their way from here to Germany.

The German trade delegation which has just come home after negotiating a new treaty here was no exception. Its members bought Turkish shoes.

Relief Exports $21,883,753

Exports of merchandise for relief or charity totaled $21,883,753 in the January-June period, the Department of Commerce reported.

30,000 Tanks for Russians Asked From U. S. and Britain

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Production, yesterday reported the Russian belief that the Germans had 30,000 tanks for their Eastern campaign and were using 14,000 in the present attack on Moscow, and called for a British and American production of 30,000—a program "vaster than any yet laid down" or even contemplated.

The Minister, who was head of the British delegation to the Moscow conference on aid to Russia, said in a radiocast that Britain and the United States had agreed to supply "practically everything" the Russians had asked.

"Certainly," he added, they had agreed to supply them "with all that at present we can give."

He did not say how many tanks the Russians had requested, but said Britain must mobilize a super tank army for the "day when our defensive operations are abandoned in favor of the attack."

October Quota Provided

"As for tanks and aircraft, the numbers that Stalin asked for, let it be said that the full numbers promised for the month of October have been provided," Lord Beaverbrook added. "Guns we have promised, too, a few big guns, plenty of good guns and plenty of ammunition, raw materials, copper, lead, zinc, tin, cobalt, brass, rubber, silk, jute, wool, phosphorus, diamonds, shellac and a long list of other products."

[United States' output of medium tanks now is reported to be 200 a month, with production of light tanks about double that figure. The production goal for next spring is a military secret but it is understood that efforts will be concentrated on the manufacture of medium tanks since the production of light tanks presents no difficulties].

Dramatically describing how the "Red flag of the Soviets with the glittering star, the sickle and the hammer, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes" fluttered over the airfield when the British and American delegations arrived in Moscow, Lord Beaverbrook went on to the final night conference with Premier Stalin when the British-American answer was given to his requests.

As the list was solemnly read, Lord Beaverbrook recounted, "the answers came straight from Harriman (W. Averell Harriman, head of American delegation) or me.

"He said 'agreed' if the items concerned the United States. I said 'O. K.' when Britain was producing the supplies. And as the list rolled on, Litvinoff (Maxim Litvinoff, former Foreign Commissar), got up from his seat, crying out with enthusiasm. Stalin's relief was manifest."

Soviet Pilots Lauded

Lord Beaverbrook said, "The Soviet Union must be enabled to enter a spring campaign with adequate supplies of all munitions of war" and that Britain "will forego food from abroad if the ships are needed" to get them to Russia.

The Supply Minister appealed to Britons to increase their arms output in an effort to support Russia "whose armies are in dire peril" but whole morale, he said, is unbroken.

[Discussing Russia's technical ability, Lord Beaverbrook was quoted by NBC in New York as saying that the "Russians could use to best advantage the weapons made for them at home and abroad."

"Their pilots are the best," he said, adding they were as experienced as pilots anywhere. "Mechanics who service aircraft compare in all respects with the mechanics of Great Britain and the United States," he declared. "The Russians have a genius for mechanization. They can be relied upon to make full use of the opportunities our forges and factories provide for them."

He emphasized, however, the Russians' need for men trained in mechanical efficiency.]

Lord Beaverbrook said the Russians would be able to produce munitions "from good factories with a big output," and that three United States and British experts at the Moscow conference found the Soviet aircraft and engine factories were operating at a level of efficiency similar to that of the United States.

He added: "Stalin knows that the people of Britain will see this job through. He knows they mean to fight to a conclusion, to carry on till victory is won. And it is my belief that the people of Russian are possessed of the same determination."

Two New Airplanes Developed by Soviet

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 13

The Russian Air Force has developed two new types of planes, according to Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British missions which recently returned from Moscow.

One is the MIG-3, a fighter, which corresponds in excellence of design and performance to our Hurricanes and Spitfires. Lord Beaverbrook declared that they were superior to the German Messerschmitts.

The other Russian plane is the Stormovik — heavily armored. He said this plane had proved an outstanding success in attacking troop concentrations and breaking up enemy formations.

Attack on Siberia Seen Near

CHANGSHA, Hunan Province, China, Oct. 11 (Delayed) (AP)—Gen. Hsueh Yueh, commander of China's Sixth War Zone, declared today that the Japanese are concentrating 32 division in Manchukuo to attack Siberia.

The Japanese Third, Fourth and Sixth Divisions, among those participating in the Japanese drive on Changsha, soon are to be transferred to Siberia, General Hsueh told foreign correspondents here.

Meanwhile, the Chinese-Japanese war, General Hsueh said, has entered a "new, momentous phase" in which China will push a general counter-offensive. He described this as the third stage of the war, in which China would drive out the Japanese and said that the United States, Britain and Russia should come in for a knockout blow.

Visit to Australia

SINGAPORE, Oct. 13 (AP)—Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Far East, left today for Australia on a three-week tour during which he will confer with Commonwealth leaders.

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, Oct. 13 (AP)—Gen. G. J. Berenschot, Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands East Indies Army, was killed today in the crash of an Army Lockheed plane which just had taken off from an airdrome at Kenajoran for Bandoeng.

Blackout in Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Nation-wide air raid defense tests were inaugurated last night with blackout enforced everywhere in the land except Tokyo.

The Capital itself is concentrating on fire drills until next Monday when it will have light control.

Throughout the Nation buckets of sand and water were placed at each householder's door and fire drills were staged.

This afternoon Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was received in audience by Emperor Hirohito, but the purpose of his visit to the palace was not disclosed.

Louis Bromfield to Head Friends of Democracy, Inc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Louis Bromfield, novelist and playwright, has accepted the Presidency of Friends of Democracy, Inc., the group announced today. He succeeds the Rev. Joseph E. Cleveland of Kansas City.

The organization was formed to investigate and publicize the activities of subversive groups operating in the United States.

'I Just Had to Bring Them Along'

LISBON, Oct. 13 &—A station wagon odyssey behind them, eight children of five nationalities have sailed for the United States as the guests of Mrs. Ottilie Moore, American widow, who spent 15 years in France.

"I just had to bring them along," said Mrs. Moore, daughter of the late meat packer, Adolf Gobel. Other members of her "little family" included her own daughter and a nephew.

After her Riviera estate began filling up with refugee children she explained that she decided one day it would be safer for them in the United States.

"So I packed them into the station wagon and their baggage into a trailer," she went on. "Some of the children have friends and families waiting for them."

"But the others," she added, nodding to two orphaned Austrian babies, ". . . I hope they will be happy."

The party sailing aboard the liner Excalibur included, besides the Austrian children, two Polish girls, an English girl, a French boy, the two young sons of an American consular employee at Nice, Mrs. Moore's young daughter, and her young nephew.

"I hope I can come back—I must come back," said Mrs. Moore. "There are two French and two Belgian children who couldn't come along this time and who are waiting at my home in Nice now—and so many more, so very many more."

Food Dollars In Chicago Due For Stretching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Chicago housewife will, among other things, be shown how to get the most out of her food dollar under the program of the Consumers Relations Division of the Chicago Commission on National Defense, just being launched here.

Information centers, through which qualified experts will cooperate with the Commission in a broad program of consumer education, are being set up in various parts of the City, and the "open for business" sign will soon be out, it is announced from the office of Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Chairman of the Commission.

The aim of this educational work will be to advise Mr. and Mrs. Average Citizen on how to make the best use of all articles purchased, especially food, how to buy wisely, and how to make things last so that a maximum of production effort will go toward defense.

In addition to the information centers, a limited number of demonstration centers will be established. At these food experts will show by actual display new ways to save. The radio also will be used in this educational work.

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U. S. Arms for Soviet Still Only Tiny Trickle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Arms from the American arsenal are not helping Russia in its desperate fight to save its Capital from the German invaders.

Aid to the Soviet Union is moving to the Eastern Front in only the thinnest trickle and Government officials admit that delivery of war supplies that can be of real help to the Red Army is premised upon the successful resistance of the Russians throughout the winter.

Weapons, especially planes and tanks, from American reserves and from new production, will keep going and will keep increasing, but nothing the Government is able to do is expected to have any material bearing upon the ability of Moscow to hold out against the present Nazi onslaught.

The American defense-aid program, though frantically stimulated by the immediate plight of the Soviet forces, is, nevertheless, frankly premised upon the expected ability of the Soviet Union to keep a strong army in the field against Hitler, whatever happens to Moscow, and it is apparent now that any flow of supplies from the United States cannot reach anything of significant proportions until spring.

Shipload of Planes

While definite statistics on the volume of shipments to Russia have not been forthcoming in recent weeks, there is evidence that they have been exceedingly scanty, perhaps a half dozen shiploads in all. This would be made up of three tankers of oil, one shipload of fighter planes—taken from existing Army resources and therefore not the latest types—and two shiploads of miscellaneous arms.

Thus, while immediate, substantial assistance to Stalin, despite Lord Beaverbrook's urgent radiocast appeal from London, seems out of the question, the Administration has taken steps to put Russia's requirements foremost.

Further pressure is being put on Congress to hasten the passage of the new $6,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation under which large Russian arms orders are expected to be placed.

President Roosevelt, after his usual Monday morning conference with the Congressional "big four"—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader; Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Speaker of the House, and Representative John McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader—called in leading Democratic and Republican members of the Senate Appropriations Committee to join the discussions.

Speedy Action Sought

The object of these discussions in which Senators Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado; Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee; Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, and Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts participated, was to hasten Senate action on the appropriation bill already passed by the House.

Evidence that American aid to Russia is substantially a long-range program is furnished by the study which is being given to the possibility of the United States supplying large quantities of rolling stock and rail steel in order to enlarge the value of the Trans-Iranian Railroad as a means both of getting supplies in larger volume to the Soviet armies and of strengthening this area of the Middle East as a future Allied invasion point.

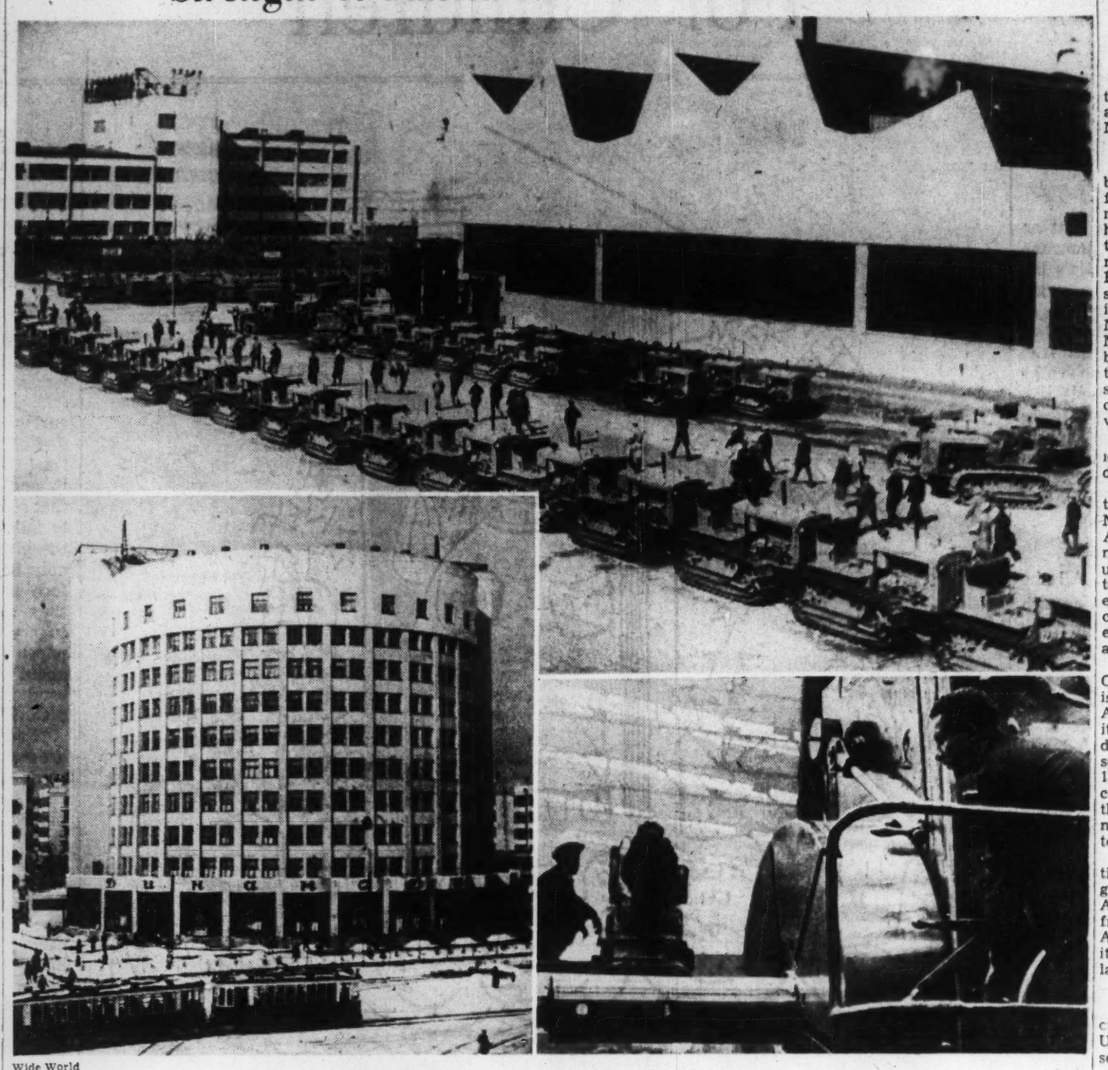
British request for these materials under the lend-lease program, it is reliably learned, already have been received. While Office of Production Management officials are not ready to announce just how fully they can be met, these materials have a high defense priority and it is considered probable that the supplies can be found.

The minimum need, it is said, is for at least 200 locomotives, 20,000 freight cars, and approximately 250,000 tons of rail steel in order to expand adequately the carrying capacity of the Iranian line from the head of the Persian Gulf to Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea.

But the building of this transmission line to the Soviet Union is not related to even near-future assistance to Russia's hard-pressed armies now desperately fending the Germans off Moscow. This project, like other phases of American aid to Russia, takes on meaning only on the assumption that Russia is able to keep up its resistance throughout the winter and, if necessary, move both its Capital and fighting front eastward across the great Russian plains.

The development of the Iranian rail facilities is not, however, conceived only as a means of maintaining an open line of military communication with the Soviet armies. It is designed as a supply line for Allied operations in the Middle East and is viewed as an essential means of supplying one of the most probable counter-invasion bases from which Britain can operate later.

Strength of Russia Far From Battle Front



Wide World

Soviets' Great Arsenal Behind the Urals

Caterpillar tractors (above) made in mass production at the Cheliabinsk plant in the City of that name in the Urals. This plant is reported to have been turned recently to the production of tanks. Lower left—New building in the City of Sverdlovsk, most important city in the Urals. Half a million persons reside in the community, which is the center of an extensive industrial region. Lower right—Men at work in a large machine-making plant in Sverdlovsk. The size of the plant compares favorably with those in the United States.

Russian Industry in Peril; Will U. S. Send Man Power?

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

If the current all-out German drives can crash the gates of Moscow and overrun the rich Donets area, Russia's defenders will have lost vitally important industrial bases in Europe proper. Though the Soviet armies might reform their lines on the east banks of the Volga, their arms and supplies would have to come from industrial centers further to the East, such as Gorki and those new areas of industry beyond the Ural Mountains.

With the Nazis holding everything west of a line running from Archangel in the north to the headwaters of the Volga and from there down Russia's mighty "Mother of Rivers" to its mouth at Astrakhan, the Russians' position might roughly be compared to that of Americans if hypothetical Nazi armies overran the entire country east of the Mississippi — the "Father of Waters" in the South, and Lake Michigan in the North.

Gone would be the Donets Basin —the Soviet Pittsburgh region, Gorki—the Soviet Detroit—might not long hold out. Already the Russians have lost Zaporozhe—the Soviet Bethiehem, Nikolaev, the Soviet Newport News and a host of smaller industrial centers including much of the textile industry.

Minerals Widely Distributed

Though Russia, like America, would still retain the greater part of its territory, it would likewise lose its oldest and most developed portions, where three quarters of its population was concentrated.

On the other hand it would still retain much of its agriculture—though proportionately less than America—and most of its petroleum.

As regards metallurgy and machine-building the Russians would be considerably better off than America would be under similar circumstances, partly because of wider distribution of their mineral resources, especially iron and coal, including hard coking coals needed for highgrade steel, which abound in Siberia but are lacking in the western United States.

But particularly would this be so because for the past 10 years the Soviet industrial construction program has aimed chiefly at the development of these newer industrial areas, far from the reach of invasion. East of the Urals great giants of the steel metallurgical and machine-building industries have been in partial operation for several years.

Plants Party Completed

The new plants, like the Magnitogorsk iron and steel mills, and the machine-building aggregate at Sverdlovsk, known as Uralmash, and the Berezniki chemical works, are on a scale far suprassing most of the older units farther west, although the war came before the Soviets had time to carry their construction program to completion.

The Magnitogorsk plant on completion was scheduled to attain an annual output of 5,000,000 tons of Steel and 4,000,000 tons of rolled steel—almost twice the total Soviet output at the end of the first Five-Year plan in 1932.

About 400 miles north of Magnitogorsk at Nizhni Tagil is another big iron and steel works with a capacity half as big as that of the former plant.

Tanks From Tractor Plant

Cheliabinsk in the middle part of the Ural region is the site of the second largest Soviet tractor plant which is now producing tanks.

Aside from the fact that the various machine-building plants can easily be converted to the production of mechanized war materials, ordnance shops, armor plate mills and airplane factories, as well as shops for the production of diesel and internal combustion engines of every type are needed by mechanized warfare.

Yet for all these vast developments, the Donets Basin industrial area, the Moscow area, and to a less extent the Lenigrad area have hitherto been the mainstays of Soviet defense. Up to now they have produced 71 per cent of the steel, 71 per cent of the pig iron, 70 per cent of the steel, 90 per cent of the aluminum, 67 per cent of the coal, 63 per cent of the iron ore, 60 per cent of all machinery, 66 per cent of all chemical products.

From Path of Invasion

These percentage figures are necessarily extremely approximate and do not tell the full story. Thus, according to the latest reports, production at Magnitogorsk has been stepped up 1½ times since the outbreak of the German-Soviet war and there has been a general increase along the line.

Further substantial increases might be obtained by shifting to Siberian areas personnel and equipment salvaged from plants directly in the path of the invasion. At the same time large proportions of the civilian urban and rural population might be shifted eastward.

However, such moves would be greatly hampered by the vast distances, the swiftness of events and the fact that all available means of transport are directly needed by the army.

Whether collapse of resistance or a separate peace would follow in such an event can scarcely be determined at the present stage. The fact that Lenin, in 1918 preferred to sign the peace of Brest-Litovsk, rather than face complete defeat by the Germans was under circumstances so different from today that it would not be fair to draw a comparison.

Nevertheless, even if Russia continued to resist, it would constitute mainly a nuisance value, while ceasing to be a major antagonist.

Sparse Population

Thereafter, the resources of the eastern hinterland, plus American aid, might still equip large armies, but the sparse population of Asiatic Russia could never supply the man power needed for major offensive operations. That could only come from elsewhere, presumably America.

Hence the importance of producing the war material and of getting it over to Russia while the Russians still have the hands to use it. The Harriman-Beaverbrook missions to Moscow have arranged for the shipment of vast supplies to Russia, partly through Archangel in the north, partly through Vladivostok in the Far East, but mainly across Iran, where it is hoped roads and railways will handly 2,000 tons of supplies. Although these tons are still on paper, efforts are now being made to speed the organization of transport across Iran, to which Britain is understood to have rushed numbers of locomotives and freight cars, to be replaced by large orders from America.

A German break-through to the Caspian Sea, however, would render the Iranian route valueless and with the closing of Archangel by winter ice, Vladivostok and the Far East would be the only remaining route.

Effect on Japanese

Even so, there are serious indications that a Nazi advance beyond Moscow might have the same tonic effect on the Japanese militarists as the collapse on the western front and the impending fall of Paris had on Hitler's Italian partners. Japan might be expected to leap at the victim from behind so as to be in at the killing.

Meanwhile, the conquered areas of Russia, German organizing genius might within a surprisingly short time turn to account the immense natural resources that still lie undamaged beneath the scorched earth. And once his armies had rested and replenished their losses Hitler would not delay launching his supreme attack on his "main enemy," Britain, as he frankly declared in his latest speech.

The hard-pressed Russians have been appealing to Britain to invade the Continent from the west, to draw off some of the Nazi troops. The Nazis are believed to have stripped their garrisons in western Europe for their all-out effort in the East. If the British fail to seize this opportunity it will obviously be because they are not sufficiently prepared, and if they are unprepared it is in no small measure because arms from America have not yet been arriving in sufficient quantities.

Hull Asks House Committee To Arm U. S. Cargo Ships

Continued from Page 1

turies ago, Mr. Hull repeated again and again that the real aim of the Nazi drive is world conquest.

Unprecedented War

A gigantic military machine has been launched against the peaceful peoples of the world "in a manner unprecedented in history," he said. In a voice that gave all the more emphasis because he did not raise it, Mr. Hull offered the House Committee as a matter of simple fact, that no precedent exists for dealing with the present Nazi menace. International law, Mr. Hull declared, has given way before the acts of "twentieth century pirates" engaged in unrestricted sinking of unarmed merchant ships frequently without warning

Faced by such a situation, America must appeal to the law of "self-defense," he asserted.

Today, Mr. Hull said, Britain is the sole barrier to the effort of the Nazis to gain control of the seas. America has attempted to stay neutral, but the "danger is thrust upon us." Describing in vivid terms the suppression of opposing elements in Europe, Mr. Hull declared Germany consciously had employed pillage and plunder and a "policy of frightfulness."

Mr. Hull said the real object of Germany to secure world conquest is so unprecedented that many Americans even yet do not realize it. This lack of understanding, he declared to be the greatest single source of peril to America. If the 16 nations already overrun by the conquering Nazis could be heard they could exclaim, he said: "Do not delay your defense until it is too late."

Mr. Hull wound up his declaration by warning that if Germany gets command of the high seas America will face danger at its own front doors. In such an emergency America, he added, should not keep its hands tied by restrictive legislation.

Cites National Security

Mr. Stimson testified that in his opinion the national defense of the United States would be far more secure if the combat zones were opened to American ships "and we honestly implemented the Congressional policy of the lend-lease act by undertaking to make delivery in our own vessels of these munitions directly to the ports of the countries for which they are intended."

"The dangers which we should thus incur in my opinion," he said, "would be far less than the perils we probably shall incur if we falter and fail to carry out the purpose of the lend-lease law and make sure beyond peradventure the safety of those nations which are now fighting a desperate battle against our common enemy."

Declaring that a large percentage of the ships being built in American yards for the lend-lease service are likely to be sunk by German submarines, Mr. Stimson said that the restrictive provisions of the Neutrality Law are "certain to greatly increase these losses."

Prompt Passage Forecast

With the first of the abbreviated and secret hearings on the neutrality bill under way, sponsors forecast prompt house passage, perhaps by the end of this week and by a wide margin.

Republican members protested both the speed of the Foreign Affairs Committee hearings and the secrecy. A group of Republican minority members met Oct. 12 and framed a formal letter of protest covering both points, signed by Representatives Robert B. Chiperfield of Illinois, John M. Vorys of Ohio, Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, and Bartel J. Jonkman of Michigan. Earlier, two other Republicans on the Committee, Representatives Hamilton Fish of New York and George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts had announced that they would boycott the hearings altogether. That left four other Republicans on the Committee unreported — Representative Charles A. Eaton of New Jersey, who was invited to last week's White House strategy meeting and will support the Administration, Representatives Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, Foster Sterns of New Hampshire, and Francis P. Bolton of Ohio.

The four Republicans signing the letter denounced the program of hearing four pro-Administration witnesses Oct. 13, described as "giving Monday to four witnesses from the Administration's official family and Tuesday to everybody else in the United States who should be heard on this important measure." They charged that the limitations constituted a "triple threat to free speech, free press, and free discussion in the name of freedom of the seas."

Week-end developments kept the neutrality debate active. Senator Tom Connally of Texas, chairman of the Foreign Relations, Committee, called on "the Lindberghs and the Wheelers and the Nyes" to stop "their preachments of discord and disunity," and urged both the arming of cargo carriers and permission for them to enter belligerent ports.

Aid to Norway

Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama promised Norwegian foes of Hitler that "very soon" America will be taking a "larger part of the responsibility in the mighty conflict."

Senators Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa and Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, charged that the Administration is preparing the way for American entry into undeclared warfare by seeking revision of the Neutrality Act.

U. S. Navy Presses Its Search For Other Nazi Radio Spots

Continued from Page 1

erable gratification at the American action since, it was pointed out by informed sources, that it would result in the saving of the lives of hundreds of Britons by depriving the Luftwaffe of important weather data singe long-range forecasts require knowledge of the movement of air masses over the North Atlantic.

Germany first disclosed its interest in using Greenland for this purpose when in the summer of 1940, before the war, it dispatched weather-reconnaissance flights over Greenland.

It is apparently the judgment of naval officials here that German efforts to maintain hidden weather-transmittal points within American defense waters in this general area will be not repelled by the loss of one expedition since the possible value of the service is considered much greater than the present loss. It is for this reason that the Navy is pressing its search on the assumption that further expeditions will be attempted or are already at sea.

The text of the Navy Department statement follows:

While on its regular patrol in Greenland waters during September a United States naval vessel encountered and inspected a small Norwegian steamer of about 60 tons.

Examination of the personnel on board revealed that the vessel and her company of about 20 had been dispatched to Greenland under the auspices of the Nazi authorities in Norway to establish a radio station from which were to be sent to the German authorities weather reports and other military information

A search of the Greenland coast brought to light a radio station manned by an agent of the German Gestapo and two other Norwegians, all of whom had been disembarked from the Norwegian vessel previous to her discovery by the United States Navy craft.

All the radio equipment and supplies established ashore by this German-sponsored expedition have been disposed of and the personnel evacuated from Greenland by the United States naval vessel.

The (Norwegian) vessel and her personnel are now being brought to a United States port for examination.

Union Head Joins 'America First'

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Gen. Robert E. Wood, National Chairman of the America First Committee, yesterday said William L. Hutcheson of Indianapolis, President of the Carpenters' Union and Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, was one of 10 new members of the organization's National Committee.

Other new members listed by General Wood: Harold L. Stuart, Chicago, President, Halsey, Stuart and Co., brokerage firm; Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms, Albuquerque, N. M., former Congresswoman and former Republican National Committeewoman; Carl Snavely, Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University football coach.

Dr. Clarence Manion, South Bend, Ind., Dean of the Notre Dame College of Law; Edwin S. Webster, Jr., New York, investment banker; Mrs. Ellen French Vanderbilt Fitzsimons, Newport, R. I., Republican National Committeewoman from Rhode Island; Otto A. Case, Treasurer of the State of Washington; Isaac Pennypacker, Philadelphia attorney, and Samuel Hopkins Adams, Auburn, N. Y., author and scenarist.

General Wood said the Committee planned a "vigorous campaign" against changes in the Neutrality Act.

Watch Out, Little Moth, Your Lunch Threatened

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Natural science is holding out hope to the housewife and others of making woolen articles safe from moths and heavy-handed laundresses.

The Bureau of Standards and Textile Foundation has announced discovery of a chemical treatment which shows promise of making wool less edible for moths, less sensitive to alkaline factors in soap, and less likely to shrink.

Industrial trials will be given the process before a final decision on its worth.

British Confidence Grows

Continued from Page 1

tion effort by both Britain and the United States—in accordance with the decisions reached at the Moscow conference to enable the Soviets to hold out through the winter.

This is now the generally accepted view here, and atlhough uneasiness is still apparent in some quarters, the general impression is that the Government is now much more aware of the urgency of the situation and that all prospects of a political crisis have faded for the present at least.

Press Urges Troops

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Urgent and pointed demands for Britain and the United States to help embattled Russia with military action as well as supplies came from sections of the London press today after a call by Lord Beaverbrook for British-American production of 30,000 tanks.

The Daily Herald declared: "The Government must realize by now that its inability to provide a diversion—by opening a second land front against Germany—has bitterly disappointed public opinion."

The Sunday Chronicle suggested a joint British-American guarantee of Russia's Far Eastern frontier against Japanese attack to release nearly a half million Red Army troops there.

The Help-Russia-Now campaign was given a boost by L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, who said in a speech:

"We must take every risk to help Russia. . . . It is up to us and America to find ways and means to overcome all obstacles to give while there is time for the relief Russia so sorely needs."

The Daily Sketch, in calling for immediate American participation in the war, said "the idea this titanic struggle can be won without any shedding of American blood may be dismissed by every American. . . .

"At the risk of appearing ungrateful, we must tell the Americans it is our view that one declaration of total war at this juncture by America against Germany would accomplish more for victory than the delivery of 3,000 American tanks every month to Russia and ourselves can possibly hope to do. . . ."

The Daily Mirror commented: "What will be the answer of the Government to demands echoing throughout the country in favor of immediate action to aid Russia? The time is past even for vigor of expression. It is vigor of action that is wanted."

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Mermaid Lake

Told by Henry Beston

Chapter Three

Cristabel's best friend among the farm animals was a white cat named Mimi who used to come down to a flat stone at the foot of a field to fish for minnows. Her manners were beautiful and, unlike the dogs, she was delighted to talk with a being who was not human.

"I have nothing against my master and mistress," she remarked. "But one always knows what they will say and do next. You, my friend, are quite another matter with your delightful oceanic ways, and your foreign experiences."

The mermaid laughed, but she was pleased.

"You remind me a little of the foxes, Mimi," she said. "But you don't try to find out things from me."

"I don't need to," said Mimi, arranging her tail artistically. "I know everything."

"Where do the eels go to when they swim down to the ocean?" Cristabel asked her.

"I know everything that interests me," Mimi corrected herself, looking into the water with one eye out for minnows, and one on her own beautiful white reflection. "Eels do not interest me in the least."

Cristabel laughed.

"I'm going off to my island to take a nap in the sun," she said.

Songs of Sicily

She had a little island which she was especially fond of. As there were many rocks and sharp granite ledges scattered in the water about it, fishermen never tried to land there, but Cristabel had found a little beach hidden from any passing glance, where she liked to come when she combed her hair with her golden comb, or curled up for a nap. An oak tree near by stretched its branches far out close to the water and Cristabel sometimes sat on a branch to swing in the summer air. It was at these times when she was alone by herself that she sometimes sang the songs which the Sirens had taught her in far-off Sicily.

More than one farmer's wife coming to her door at a farm house up in the fields had paused before hanging her washing on the line to wonder who could be singing out on the lake, and more than one farmer had straightened his back in the cornfield to harken to that lovely sound as beautiful as the wind in the first leaves of spring, or the ripple of little waves on a shore which has never known the print of any foot.

At church suppers there began to be talk about this singing.

"We heard it the other evening when Jenny and I were driving out from town. I stopped the car, and, my sakes, I never heard anything like it, even on the radio."

Will's Story

"There's something I haven't told anyone and I wouldn't take my oath in court on it. But one morning I was out in the boat real early. I was rowing quiet; there was a kind of mist on the water. When I came round Green's Point I heard something slide off the rocks ahead of me soft and quiet. It didn't make much noise, but it was big from the ripples. I saw something like a head and an arm and then whatever it was dove like a loon."

"Boy, but you must have been half asleep! Sure you'd rubbed your eyes good? Maybe you woke up then and found you was back in your old spool bed?"

"You can laugh, Jed, but that's what happened."

"That settles it, Will, I won't have you going out on the lake alone. There's something not natural going on."

Although many people poohpoohed the idea, the feeling grew as the summer went on that the lake had better be left alone, and fewer people came to its shores. After Cristabel chased the picnickers, practically no one came.

It happened this way.

I've said that no one ever landed on Cristabel's special island but that is not quite true. A family which was boarding at one of the farms and didn't know about how hard the landing was, one day (partly by chance and partly by not caring how the paint was scraped off a boat as long as it belonged to someone else) did find the mermaid's little beach, while she was away.

When Cristabel slid ashore at sunset she found a terrible litter. There were broken bottles (the boys had stood them on rocks and thrown stones at them) and scattered bottle-caps. There were empty bags and banana skins and crusts the little girls had thrown behind the bushes. A blackened garbagy fire was still smoking in a feeble, bad-smelling way.

Work for Cristabel

Cristabel was furious. All the clean sweetness of the little beach was ruined. She worked for hours picking up and burying splinters of glass and burning papers and finally burying the fire. Even then the beach had a horrid look. It took days of sun and wind and rain to make it decent again. And just as Cristabel began to enjoy it once more, she came back one afternoon and heard voices on her beach.

Peering from behind a rock in the water she saw that the picnickers had returned. Again a bad-smelling fire, into which orange skins had been tossed, greeted her delicate nostrils. She saw the gleam of scattered tin cans and heard the crash of a bottle among rocks.

Cristabel waited, perfectly still, behind her rock. She was so angry she couldn't even swim away. It was a hot day in late July and the thunderheads were gathering fast. She heard a picnicker say:

"Guess we'd better be on our way. It's going to rain before long."

But it took some time before the family had gathered. The children all complained and argued, "We only just got here, Pop! Why do we have to go?"

"You promised us we could go in swimming and you have to keep your promise!"

Well, what with all this talk, and then finding that one of the oars had been hidden by some joker and that the baby had strayed, it was beginning to rain before the green boat was pushed from the dishonored shore.

Lesson in a Storm

The rain came first in a few big slow drops and then it came down in sheets. The children in the boat were now all complaining because Pop hadn't known that it was going to rain before they'd even started.

Cristabel swam about the boat in circles crying through the thunder and lightning, "Woe! woe! to people who litter up beaches! Woe to you, you dirty, selfish, destructive family! Woe! woe! woe! woe!"

Then she dived right under the boat and caught hold of a gunwale with one white hand and rocked the boat. She would have been glad to upset it altogether but she remembered the baby who certainly wouldn't be able to swim. So she only dived again and rocked it again.

When finally the frantic father got the prow on the shore they all tripped over themselves climbing out, and ran up the slippery path to the farm screaming.

Of course that story got around, and didn't lose any in the telling, you may be sure. According to the picnickers they had been attacked by a dozen terrible creatures which rose out of the lake together and made horrible sounds like the roaring of bulls. These monsters, they said, had only been foiled by the courage and skill of the family which had outwitted them.

The story was told in farm kitchens over checked red tablecloths and oil-cloths, and while a few people shook their heads and thought it didn't sound like anything they'd ever known on the lake, most hearers decided they'd keep away from the water for a while.

As for Cristabel, she returned patiently to her island and cleaned it as well as she could with the help of the rain.

"They won't come back in a hurry," she thought. "I think I've taught them a lesson they needed."

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Their orange feet stepped carefully over the silver ground as they marched to the pond.

Mother Dickory's Ducks

By Virginia Grilley

Illustrated by the Author

Mother Dickory lived in a neat little house quite near a neat little pond, and although she didn't have any children of her own she had six neat little ducks. Now the ducks were easier to take care of than six children would have been, because Mother Dickory had no necks and ears and hands to wash. This isn't hard to understand for the ducks spent most of the time in the pond swimming around and around and around, and keeping their necks clean by standing upside down in the water.

One morning in the fall after the first frost had made the marigolds shiver as they stood outside Mother Dickory's house, she watched the ducks as they marched down to the pond one behind the other—so neatly they didn't tread on each other's heels. Their orange feet stepped carefully over the silver ground, and, like the marigolds, they shivered a trifle as they marched, but not one of them would give up swimming for a bit of frost.

Mother Dickory stood at the window until the last white tail feather had disappeared over the hill that led to the water; then she took her pocketbook out of the kitchen table drawer, put on her fall coat and bonnet, and went out, hiding the key under a pumpkin on the doorstep.

"It is getting cold," said Mother Dickory—but not another word until she reached the store in the village.

Rainbow Colors

Miss Flossie who owned the store asked her what she would like, and Mother Dickory opened her pocketbook and peeked into it carefully.

"I am out of marmalade," she answered promptly, "but I shall buy instead some yarn for my knitting needles. Show me your softest skeins, if you please, of red, orange, yellow, green, blue and purple!"

Miss Flossie was as curious as could be when she spread them out on the counter, but Mother Dickory felt of the skeins and took each one to the window to see how the colors looked in the sunlight.

"H-m-m, h-m-m—yes—yes!" she said, and emptied all the coins in her pocketbook into Miss Flossie's hands; and Miss Flossie wrapped up the yarns and opened the door politely for her.

"I wonder—I wonder!" went Miss Flossie's thoughts as she shut the door.

But Mother Dickory hurried right back to her neat little house without even stopping to see if there might be a letter for her at the post office. She could hardly wait to take off her coat and bonnet—in fact, she didn't until after the skeins had been unwrapped and placed in a bright row on the sewing table.

Busy Knitting Needles

Then Mother Dickory set to work in earnest. First, she drew something with a pencil on a piece of wrapping paper that looked a bit queer and wobbly, but it must have delighted her for she smiled a second time. And it didn't seem as if the clock had moved ahead more than ten minutes before the red yarn was wound into a ball like a fat holly berry. In another minute the knitting needles were clicking and twinkling, and neat little red stitches were beginning to grow as fast as the magic beanstalk in the fairy story.

Suddenly, Mother Dickory realized that the afternoon had hidden itself in the twilight, and that it was time to give the ducks their supper. Each one greeted her with a loving quack, and their bright black eyes looked up at her questioningly in the rays of the lantern that lighted up the cozy shed where they slept.

"Good night, my neat little ducks!" said Mother Dickory as their orange bills formed a circle around the pan of corn, but she didn't tell them where she had been that afternoon or what her knitting needles were doing.

She was a bit hungry herself by this time, but after a good supper of warm soup she hurried back to her sewing table, and soon the needles were darting in and out of the red wool again. When ten o'clock came, which was past Mother Dickory's bedtime, she was so very sleepy the work had to be put away.

And this went on right through the week, except that each day Mother Dickory wound up a new skein, and neat little stitches of orange and yellow and green and blue and purple grew and grew and grew. Until at last, on Saturday afternoon, the sunlight opened its eyes in amazement, for there on the sewing table were six little sweaters without any sleeves, with six neat little collars to match! But the oddest part of it all was that they were too small for children—and too big for dolls! If the sunlight only had had a voice it would simply have shouted, "Oh, Mother Dickory, who is going to wear them?" But instead, it had to wait until Sunday morning to have its silent question answered. And so at eight o'clock when the ducks marched out of their shed to spend the day at the pond it looked for all the world as if a rainbow had broken into little pieces on the early winter earth—for each duck wore one of the sweaters with its gay collar to match!

Whether they were pleased or not, it was hard for the sunlight to tell, for ducks are creatures that talk only to each other. But all were so very fond of Mother Dickory that they wore the sweaters right into the pond, and when the people from the town went by on their way to church that morning the ducks didn't pay the least bit of attention to the laughter. And just to show the people that they were grateful to good Mother Dickory who spent her coins to keep them warm instead of buying the marmalade that she wanted, they kept swimming around and around and around in the neat little pond so that everyone could see the sweaters, and not one of them hid his head by standing upside down in the water!

Curly-Top

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Chapter Six

The next morning Curly-Top was up with the sun. The tree was a mass of flowers and the leaves were larger. He danced about with happiness. He had got a tree of his very own, and what was more he had grown it himself! There was something most curious about it, too. It was a sort of "Anything-might-happen" tree! He walked round and round it, and as he did so he noticed that some of the petals had begun to fall from the flowers and that the glittering pink tips that had only begun to show the day before had become so large that they were the same size as the sugary thing he had found in the paper bag. There was no doubt about it now—he had grown a candy tree!

Curly-Top hugged himself.

"I've grown a candy tree! I've grown a candy tree!" he called aloud to the birds and squirrels. And as he did so something moved among the bushes.

The First Visitor

Curly-Top stood still with his eyes fixed on the nearest bush. The next minute a boy—the same ragged boy who had been picking blueberries—crawled out on his hands and knees and scrambled to his feet.

The boy looked around in a puzzled sort of way and seeing no one went over to the tree.

Curly-Top watched him from behind the root. After all, the tree had grown from the candy in the bag, and the bag had belonged to the ragged boy. He plucked up courage and stepped from his hiding-place.

"How do you do?" he said, bowing.

The boy gaped at him.

"Are you interested in my tree?" said Curly-Top.

But still the boy gaped.

"I found your paper bag by the blueberry bushes," Curly-Top explained, "and it had a sugary thing in it, so I planted the brown part and the tree came up."

"Sugar almonds," said the boy, finding his voice at last. "May I have one?"

Tasting the Almonds

"You must pick it very carefully," said Curly-Top, looking at his rough hands.

So the boy picked one of the sugar almonds and popped it into his mouth.

"It's awfully good," he said, crunching it up. "Can I have another?"

"You can have one more and that's all," said Curly-Top in a grown-up way, although he was so much smaller than the boy.

So the boy picked another sugar almond. From the way he ate it Curly-Top thought he was really hungry.

"If you come tomorrow I will give you some more," he said. "And here is a handful to take with you."

"All right," said the boy, and ran off through the trees.

Curly-Top thought he might have said, "Thank you."

Making a Reed Basket

It was marvellous to be making his way in the world all of a sudden! He felt so thrilled that he sang and whistled and whistled and sang all day, and worked so hard that before the sun set he had cleared the ground of petals and had stored them very neatly in the cave.

Then a new idea struck him. He would make a basket out of the reeds he had cut, and fill it with sugar almonds and petals. He would use the tree's cellophane leaves for wrappers and tie the basket up with one of the little cords and tassels, and then—

He had often watched gipsies weaving baskets in a lane when they were too intent on their work to notice him. All night long he wove, and when dawn came he had a beautiful basket.

He got up and went over to the tree. It looked so lovely and mysterious in the half light that he stood before it with a feeling of awe in his heart. It seemed too perfect a little tree to be touched. The leaves trembled, sending shivers of glistening light along the veins while the warm color from the flowers beneath glowed visibly. He was just about to pick them up when he heard footsteps in the grass, and there stood the ragged boy, with three other boys and two little girls, followed at a short distance by more children.

A Generous Owner

Curly-Top stepped forward.

"One at a time," he commanded, in his biggest voice. "The rest of you must stand in a queue, and there must be no pushing."

"Now," said Curly-Top, looking at the first child, who happened to be a boy, "hold out your hands."

The boy's hands were scratched and rough, but he held them out close together to form a cup.

Curly-Top filled them with sugar almonds and crystallized petals.

"Next!" he said, and up stepped the blueberry boy. He was followed by a little girl. Her hands were very small, but he managed to give her a good share.

"Thank you," she said, very nicely.

The blueberry boy heard and turned back. "Thank you," he said, gulping down an almond.

It took quite a long time for all the children to come to the tree, but at last they went away, their cheeks bulging and their pockets full.

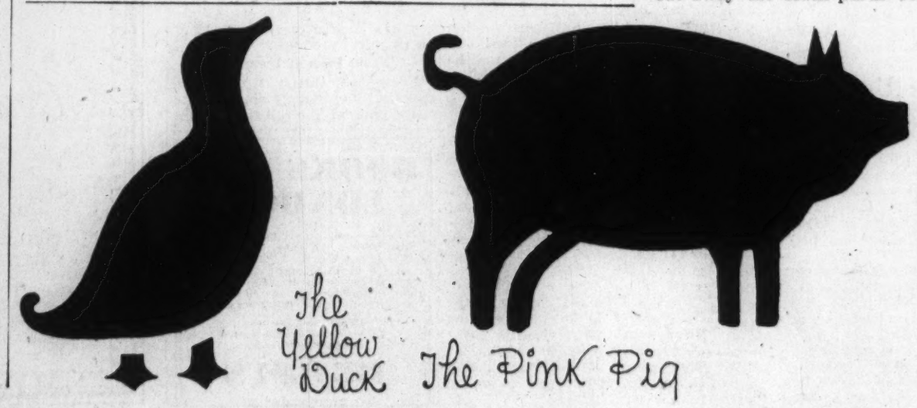
(To be continued next Monday)

To Market, to Market

Here are two more useful animals for Window Pane Farm—a duck and a pig. How do you girls and boys like making these transparent pictures? Write and tell us about it.

Make the duck and the pig in the same way that you made the others. Cut away all the solid black parts of the picture, with small scissors. Paste your design on a square of lightweight cardboard before you begin to cut it out, if you want your transparency to be firm.

Paste bits of colored tissue paper behind the open spaces that are left when you have cut away the black parts. Cut the tissue shapes by laying the cut-away design upon the paper, marking it a little larger than the design, leaving an outside edge with which to paste it.



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Art Exhibitions in Boston—New Films Arriving—Stage and Screen

Eugene Berman Retrospective At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Institute of Modern Art has inaugurated its season by presenting a large, comprehensive retrospective exhibition of works by Eugene Berman. In its already traditional manner, the Institute has done its utmost to present more significant contemporary artists in full scope, following their orientations through the years, and selecting for display superlative examples of their work. The intelligent spectator will value this opportunity to follow the unpredictable operations of an illusive imagination and skilled hand, through study of a generous assortment of his canvases, well hung and well lighted.

Eugene Berman was born 42 years ago in Russia. Paris was his second home. Now he resides in the United States. His pictures relate to the visionary world, but they derive from the world of observed fact. He may compose his fantasies sequestered in his studio, but the current of world events qualifies his subjects. He is attached to the earth, to people, to buildings, to bridges and rocks and great vistas. Yet he refashions the material to correspond with his poetic and sardonic reflections. He makes strange combinations that become cohesive and logical under his inventive touch.

* * *

Berman is no stranger, however, to the alert spectator who has followed the intricate network of movements in modern painting. He cannot be summarily labeled and pigeon-holed. His manner resembles, overlaps, magnifies several tendencies of the time. While he employs abstraction in small degree in a special way, he acknowledges the realistic presentation of such Frenchmen as Courbet and Daumier. The melancholy of Picasso's Blue period has gripped him as it has so many sensitive artists of the younger generation. But he also admires the Italians, the primitives on the one hand, and the baroque painters on the other. His tendency toward the floridity of the baroque seems to relate to his Russian background. There is a flair for the scenic and a will to enlarge and accentuate fluid forms of statuary, draperies, rock formations. But he may do the opposite as well, be thrifty in details and spare in contour, arranging all design material in orderly vertical and horizontal directions.

The artist feels no conflict in himself between his divergent proclivities. The fairly uniform feature of his work, however, is in the solemnity of mood, in the emphasis upon meditation rather than action, and in an underlying stagecraft. It is no mere coincidence that Eugene Berman has designed for the theater and ballet. He has the gift of contriving an atmosphere which enhances a literary mood. His exaggerated costuming and perception of the saliency of a discerningly placed symbolical object,—all that is of the essence of theater.

* * *

One result would be a sophisticated eclecticism, if the artist did not possess good taste, and had not the gift of blending these diverse elements. Berman controls his pictorial data first through a feeling for design in space, second through a shrewdly implied movement in static objects, and finally by a discerning treatment of line, color, and mass in such a manner that they reflect feeling and thought. The people, buildings, natural phenomena in his pictures are touchstones in the development of an idea. They are meant to induce association, to be expressive by virtue of their contrast and juxtaposition. Mr. Berman carries the method to extremes employed by many surrealists, through collage and montage. His most recent pictures consist of scraps, and episodes, "marginal" notes of imaginative reference.

While the earlier pictures by Eugene Berman make a rather theatrical display of inwardness and melancholy, his later works are more stirring for their brighter, purer colors. They are less theatrical, more pictorial, less aloof and exotic. The painter continues to be unconventional, and goes further still in introducing unexpected ideas. The picture sometimes overflows the frame just as many modern plays come down into the midst of the audience. The object continues to be informed with meaning; there is never any slight, or accidental, or fortuitous element. Occasionally the pictures show a lyrical outburst or a primitive delight as in decorative cloudlets.

There is a depressing quality in Berman's canvases. People are portrayed as desolate, rueful, benighted. They seem bound and thwarted. Berman has revealed vividly the futility felt by so many oppressed peoples on the earth today.

Yemenite Porter

Etching by Elias M. Grosman, recently acquired by the Fogg Art Museum.

Portrait of Mrs. Clifford

Canvas by Eugene Berman, lent by Henry Clifford, in the current exhibition at the Boston Institute of Modern Art.

Music and Musicians

The fourth season of Boston Symphony Orchestra Youth Concerts, under the direction of Wheeler Beckett, will be inaugurated on Oct. 22 in Symphony Hall. Seventy members of the orchestra will take part, and the audiences will be drawn from high school and junior high school students. The other concerts are scheduled for Nov. 5, Dec. 17, Jan. 14, Feb. 4, and March 18. The program of the first concert comprises Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, Enesco's Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1, and Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," with Richard Hale as Narrator.

* * *

Dorothy Maynor Program

The program of Dorothy Maynor's recital in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, includes two arias by Handel, "V'adoro pupille," from "Julius Caesar," and "Care selve," from "Atalanta"; songs by Brahms, Marx, and Strauss; an aria from Beethoven's "Fidelio"; a group of negro spirituals; Tchaikovsky's "Tell Me Why" and "Cradle Song"; Coleridge-Taylor's "Thou Art Risen, My Beloved," and Frank La Forge's "Cupid Captive."

* * *

Lincoln Symphony

The Lincoln Symphony Orchestra, Edward Siegel, conductor, will hold the first rehearsal for its twenty-fourth season on Monday evening, Oct. 20 at Teachers' College, Fenway, Boston. There are openings in all sections of the orchestra for proficient instrumentalists. Prospective applicants address the orchestra at 512 Pierce Bldg., Boston, for fuuther information.

* * *

People's Choral Union

The People's Choral Union, Stanley Hassell, conductor, will open its forty-fifth season with auditions for new members Tuesday and Friday in Room 15, New England Convervatory of Music, from 7:30 to 9 p. m. Among the works to be prepared for radio and concert performance are Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," and two V-for-Victory numbers, "Fair Ellen," by Bruch, and "Miriam's Song of Triumph," by Schubert. The opening rehearsal will be on Sunday, Oct. 26, at 3:30 p. m., in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music.

George Montgomery will be seen opposite Ginger Rogers in "Roxie Heart," which William Wellman is to direct from a script by Nunnally Johnson. The latter is also associate producer of the film. Sara Allgood, Helen Reynolds and Walter Catlett are in the cast.

Noel Coward

His farce, "Blithe Spirit," opens tonight at the Wilbur.

Opening Today

"Blithe Spirit"—At the Wilbur. Farce by Noel Coward, presented by John C. Wilson. The play has already been seen in London. The present production is on its way to New York. Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick, Phyllis Joyce, Philip Tonge, and Jacqueline Clark are in the cast.

"The Man Who Came to Dinner" — At the Copley. George S. Kaufman's and Moss Hart's comedy returning for a fourth engagement in Greater Boston. Taylor Holmes heads a company which includes Mary Stevenson, Louise Buckley, William Roselle, Jean Carmen, Arthur Griffin, Edna Courtleigh, Carl Johnson, Lyle Bettger, Elsa Ryan, Stephen Sandes, and Rose Winter. Begins with matinee performance today.

Concert Calendar

Wednesday, Oct. 15

Concert by Jeanne Kimball, soprano. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Thursday, Oct. 16

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8.

First concert of the season in the Wellesley College Concert series, by Helen Traubel, soprano. Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall, at 8:30.

Friday, Oct. 17

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Saturday, Oct. 18

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Symphony Hall at 8:15.

Sunday, Oct. 19

Concert of Old Masters of Music (Randel, Schumann) by Frances Brockman, violinist, and David Bacon, pianist: Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2.

Annual concert by the Don Cossacks. Symphony Hall at 3:30. Serge Jaroff, conductor.

New Musical At the State And Orpheum

Perhaps too many cooks had a hand in the making of "Lady Be Good," the principal feature on the new program at the State and Orpheum. Some of the ingredients of entertainment which went into the recipe are good of their kind. Some are too familiar and used in too great abundance. The film as a whole, it is fair to suspect, would have been better if it had been briefer.

Three sets of song writers are credited with the musical part of the picture. George and Ira Gershwin contributed the title song, which is done with considerable elaboration. They also are the authors of "Fascinating Rhythm." From Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein II came "The Last Time I Saw Paris," which is the most appealing of the melodies offered. Arthur Freed and Roger Edens provided a couple of ballads in popular vein, "Your Words and My Music" and "You'll Never Know."

On the dancing side, Eleanor Powell and the Berry Brothers divide the time about equally. Miss Powell is as brisk and faultless in her tapping as ever, and since her earlier days on the screen she has gained in ease of manner. The Berry Brothers for their part participate in amazing acrobatic evolutions at lightning tempo. There could have been more both of Miss Powell and the Berry Brothers with profit, and for that matter more of the music would not have gone amiss.

Instead a considerable portion of the footage is devoted to the slow-paced recounting of the domestic difficulties of a pair of song writers. They are just being divorced when the film begins. The narrative of the preceding events is set forth at considerable length, and so are the new difficulties which follow. There is a reconciliation and a re-marriage. But by the time a new divorce is sought the plot begins to seem too much like an endless chain of off-again-on-again events.

The players do their work cheerfully and earnestly. Ann Sothern in particular plays her part well as the harassed wife. Robert Young has a less agreeable role as the husband who was spoiled by success. Red Skelton adds his own brand of good-natured antics, and John Carroll and Virginia O'Brien take part in the singing, the latter with some of her "dead-pan" ditties. Lionel Barrymore has a brief role as a philosophical judge who presides at the divorce hearings.

"The Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," the second feature, is a melodrama in which a gang of counterfeiters are foiled after a series of wild adventures. Warren William has the title role, and the other players include June Storey, Henry Wilcoxon, Eric Blore, Thurston Hall, and Don Beddoe.

E. F. M.

Sybil Shearer

Sybil Shearer, dancer, and Mari Harding, pianist, will give a joint recital in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Oct. 21 and 22. Miss Shearer was formerly a member of the Humphrey-Weidman Concert Group and the Theater Dance Company, and has appeared with Agnes de Mille both in New York and on tour. Miss Harding has played in solo recitals chiefly in the West and on the West Coast.

Bruno of Hollywood

Rosario of the Team of Rosario and Antonio

In the new Olsen and Johnson musical, "Sons o' Fun," coming to the Shubert in Boston on Thursday, Oct. 23.

Plays and Players

Ray Bolger on Stage

Ray Bolger will co-star with Jessie Matthews in the musical comedy, "Lady Comes Across," for which Vernon Duke and John LaTouche are writing the songs and Fred Thompson and Dawn Powell the book. Stewart Chaney is designing the costumes and scenery, and George Balanchine will direct the dances.

* * *

Seats for "Rio Rita"

Seats went on sale today at the Boston Opera House for "Rio Rita," which opens Thursday night at the Boston Opera House. Tickets will also be on sale downtown at the Majestic Theater.

* * *

Songs for 'Sons o' Fun'

Among the songs written by Jack Yellen and Sam E. Fain for "Sons o' Fun," which has its premiere at the Shubert Theater on Thursday, Oct. 23, are "Happy in Love," to be sung by Ella Logan; a romantic ballad, "Let's Say Goodnight With a Dance"; a novelty, "Oh, Auntie!"; a dance novelty, "It's a New Kind of Thing"; and a specialty for Carmen Miranda, a Brazilian number, "La Pelea de Gallos" (The Fight of the Roosters) to be done as a big production number.

* * *

Cast for "The Mikado"

The cast for "The Mikado," which will be presented by the Messrs. Shubert and the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company at the Majestic Theater beginning next Monday will include Robert Pitkin, Morton Bowe, John Hendricks, Bertram Peacock, Kathleen Roche, Mary Roche, Helen Lanvin, and Florenz Ames.

* * *

Little Theaters

Molière's comedy, "The Imaginary Invalid" will be presented by the New England Repertory company at theater in Joy Street on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

Aaron Gordon will have the title role in "King John," which the Tributary Theater will present at Jordan Hall on Friday and Saturday nights, under the direction of Eliot Dubey. In the cast will be Florence Barr, George Byron, Lillian Condos, Sabina Tynan, and James Ritchie.

Art Exhibitions

Cambridge Center of Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition by Karl Obterteuffer. Through Oct. 18.

Charles S. Childs, 171 Newbury Street — Ship paintings and prints. Through October.

Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue — Exhibition of oil paintings by Antonio Guardabasso. Through Oct. 24.

Fels-Lucien Galleries, 1046 Beacon Street—English landscapes and masters. Through Oct. 15.

Fine Arts Theater—Pictures by Liam O'Sullivan. Through Oct. 15.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of Works of Art by the Partially and Totally Blind. Through Nov. 1.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Mural of Pablo Piscasso entitled "Guernica." Through Oct. 19 (Warburg Hall). Group of Rubens and Van Dyck oil sketches and drawings. Through October. Contemporary Graphic Art in America. Through November. Islamic Art of the 14th-17th centuries. French drawings of the 19th and 20th centuries; X-ray shadowgraphs. Modern Japanese woodblock prints. Through October.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of portrait of Right Rev. James De Wolf Perry, by R. H. Ives Gammell. Oct. 14-25.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Retrospective exhibition of paintings by Eugene Berman. Through Nov. 10.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by three artists from Latin America. Through Oct. 18.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of "Stockholm Builds," modern Swedish architectural development. Through Oct. 20.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Water colors by Winslow Homer, eight paintings lent by Mr. John S. Ames, together with the entire Boston Museum collection (Water Color Galleries). Old Master Prints, etchings by Adriaen Gan Ostade, engravings by Abraham Bossee, British prints of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, twentieth century prints (Print Department). Pair of porcelain vases, Sevres, 1776 (New Accessions Gallery).

Twentieth Century Association—Water Colors by Forrest Orr, Through Oct. 30.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by European artists teaching in America. Through Nov. 9.

Concord: Concord Art Center—Wash drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott. Pencil drawings by Henry H. Brooks. Through Oct. 15.

Lowell: Touring exhibition of works by members of the American Artists Professional League. Through Nov. 10.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Oil paintings by Frederick Thompson. Through October.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Arts. Exhibition of Ecclesiastic Arts.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Architectural exhibit of Springfield and the housing problem. Through October.

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Work of Paul Klee lent by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Oct. 15-Nov. 2.

Winchester Public Library: Oil paintings by John Carlson and Emile A. Gruppe. Through Oct. 20.

Williamstown: Lawrence Art Museum, Williams College. Exhibition of Recent Acquisitions and Paintings by Lewis Tavelli. Through Oct. 30.

Worcester: Worcester Exhibition of American Indian Art. Through Nov. 23.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art — Exhibitions: Photographs and films by Frances Flaherty, water colors of Hawaiian flowers by Mrs. Conrad Lanza, oils by Everett Warner, and 50 prints from Uruguay.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design — Miniature Room (European series), by Mrs. James Ward Thorne.

Providence: Providence Art Club. Exhibition of Drawings by Helen Mason Grose. Through Oct. 26.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Let's Face It," musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Copley—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes. 8:30. Matinees Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw. Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," with Peggy Wood, Clifton Webb. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Poison Pen," with Flora Robson and Robert Newton. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "Aloma of the South Seas," with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Fenway—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:35, 3:35, 6:55, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Quiz Kids." 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Carmen Amaya." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," with Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "Man Hunt," with Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

Metropolitan—"Nothing but the Truth," with Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Buy Me That Town," with Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Modern—"Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. 9 a. m., 12:20, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:40.

Paramount—"A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:28. "Quiz Kids.", 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee and Johnny Downs. 10:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:05, 5:30, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show, 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:25, 6:50, 9:05.

Scollay—"Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 4:56, 9:15. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. Continuous, 2-11.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, and "Dressed to Kill," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes, 2 and 8.

Regent: "There's Magic in Music," Allen Jones. "Lucky Devils," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2. Continuous, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Underground" with Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne, and "People vs. Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Lraine Day. 1:45. Continuous from 7 p.m.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Passage from Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:35, 9:30.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Dive Bomber," with Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:00, 5:40, 9:20. "Her First Beau," with Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper. 4:10, 7:50.

Cleveland Circle: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 to 11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 1 to 11.

Harvard: "Dive Bomber" with Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray, and "Scattergood Pulls Strings" with Guy Kibbee. Continuous 2 to 11.

University: "Aloma of the South Seas" with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall, 3, 6:20, 9:40; and "Forced Landing" with Richard Arlen, 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Bad Men of Missouri" with Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman, and "Her First Beau" with Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper, 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ice Capades" with Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna, and "Bowery Blitzkrieg" with Bobby Jordan, 2 and 7.

Strand: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner," 3:18, 9:18. "Whistling in the Dark," with Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:54 and 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Charley's Aunt" with Jack Benny and Kay Francis and "Scattergood Pulls the Strings" with Guy Kibbee, 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Tom, Dick and Harry" with Ginger Rogers and Burgess Meredith. 3:32, 6:34, 9:36. "The Getaway," with Charles Winninger. 2, 5:02, 8:04.

Park: "Million Dollar Baby," with Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. "Time Out for Rhythm," with Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Reluctant Dragon" and "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny and Kay Francis, 3:29, :24, 9:16. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres and Laraine Day. 2:06, 5:01, 7:53.

Hyde Park: "Navy Blue and Gold," with James Stewart and Robert Young, and "Mata Hari," with Greta Garbo and Ramon Navarro. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Wild Geese Calling," with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett; and "Accent on Love," with George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 2:30 and 8:15. "San Antonio Rose," with Robert Paige and Jane Frezee. 4:15 and 10.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "That Hamilton Woman," with Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier; and "Mummy's Hand." Continuous dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Ice-Capades," James Ellison, Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 1:30, 4:57, 8:42. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:05, 6:31, 9:38.

Mystic: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3, 6:20, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Billy the Kid," with Robert Taylor; and "Her Enlisted Man." Continuous 1:45-11.

Orpheum: "Man Hunt," Walter Pigeon and Joan Bennett. "Thunder Over the Prairies." 1:45, Evening 7-11.

Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:28, 9:40. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Whistling in the Dark," with "Red" Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 4:30, 7:50. "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. 2:30, 5:40, 9:15.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "Barnacle Bill," with Wallace Beery and Virginia Weidler, and "Shining Victory," with Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Accent on Love," with George Montgomery and Osa Massen; and "Hold That Ghost," with Abbott and Costello.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Kiss the Boys Good-bye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:15, 9:15. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Wild Geese Calling" with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett, 2:30, 9:30; "Ice Capades" with Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Barnacle Bill" with Wallace Beery and Virginia Wiedler, and "Three Sons o' Guns" with Wayne Morris. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy" with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone, and "Bad Men of Missouri" with Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 1:30 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Charley's Aunt" with Jack Benny and Kay Francis, and "Shepherd of the Hills" with John Wayne and Betty Field.

Strand: "Wild Geese Calling" with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett, and "Ice Capades" with Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Aloma of the South Seas" with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall, and "Lady Scarface." 2 and 8.

Revere: "Aloma of the South Seas" with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall, and "Lady Scarface." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Slightly Honorable" and "Something to Sing About." Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy" with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, and "Dressed to Kill" with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 2 and 8.

Central: "Bride Came C. O. D." with Bette Davis and James Cagney, "The Cowboy and the Blonde" with George Montgomery and Mary Beth Hughes, 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Caught in the Draft" with Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour, and "Missing 10 Days." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Billy the Kid" and "There's Magic in Music." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Charley's Aunt" with Jack Benny and Kay Francis, and "Sweetheart of the Campus." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Navy Blue and Gold" with James Stewart and Robert Young, and "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Underground" with Jeffrey Lynn and Karen Verne and "That Undertain Feeling," 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with Bobby Jordan and Warren Hull. 2:00, 7:56. "Road to Zanzibar," with Bing Crosby and Dorothy Lamour, 3:26, 9:11.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," with Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner and "Whistling in the Dark," with Ann Rutherford, continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Manpower," with Marlene Deitrich and George Raft, and "Dance Hall," with Carole Landis. Continuous 1:20-11.

Watertown Square: "Devil's Pipeline," and "Moon Over Miami" with Don Ameche. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "I'll Wait for You," and "Lady From Louisiana." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "In the Navy," with Abbott and Costello, and "Hired Wife," with Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne. 2:15 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Barnacle Bill" with Wallace Berry and Virginia Wiedler, and "Three Son O' Guns." 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Sins of Children," Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Tom, Dick and Harry," with Ginger Rogers and Burgess Meredith. 3:32, 6:30, 9:28. "Melody for Three," 2:15, 5:13, 8:11.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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The Home Forum

Brahms, Opus 30

OCTOBER had come in like a peacock. Our river-banks were processions of maple orange, birch yellow, fir green, and bush red. The mountain ash carried its nuggets of crimson in open palm, and the lake inverted the flaming mountains, as if we were not already dizzy enough. Against backgrounds of gold the peacock preened and perfected her hues; and the air did not move, being weighted with color. Only the pines and spruces, sentinels stationed to guard the festival, remained green and unbewildered. Day after day I walked out at varying hours, gazing, speculating how far beyond itself such a wonder could go; for already the thing was a dream within a dream.

* * *

One still evening, since Nicholas was busy, I set out alone to circle the village under the moon, and perceived that the appointed change had come. It wasn't merely that the moon had grounded on a shoal of little white clouds and would have to be pulled off by a great wind. It wasn't because the muted light made the woodland stranger than it had any right to be. It was as if I had been listening exclusively to the horns in some supernal symphony and now realized their passage coming to a close. When the heart, which belongs to the changeless, confides itself to the changing, it must accept this moment.

Suddenly, for I had been walking heedless of place, a piano sounded through an open window. On the fourth unmistakable note, I knew where I was in time and eternity. Opus 39. Brahms. The Waltzes. Bachaus playing. By the courtesy of Serena Grauen's victrola.

* * *

I stood and listened and was played upon by these exquisite fugitive satisfactions, each so poignantly brief, each as miraculously right as the arrangement of petals on some unearthly flower. And there were sixteen flowers in this offering.

Such tenderness to flow from the bulky bearded Brahms! Unimaginable until one remembered not "from," but "through." *Dolce, appassionato, leggiero, scherzando,* one beckoning, one receding to the dim horizons of loveliness, and all so marshalled as to give me just the precise time to feel that *this is perfection* and then to show me a new unguessed perfection beyond.

As when one watches a snowfall and the intensity suddenly increases, so with No. 13, the music broadened to grandeur. Glorious as this was, it was immediately forgotten in the next, as the great chords crashed and swung in their magnificent rhythm, covering the keyboard, lifting, storming into a sea splendor, and abruptly ceasing. The next-to-last laid its hand of quiet on the heart; and then the precious last, more moving to me than ever before in that passing of autumnal glory. I heard my feeling returned to me in the intimate cadences of actual tone. Brahms was saying to me: "I, too, have known fleeting loveliness. Now the past is past and how beautiful it was, and *shall be* while these notes of mine remember."

It was that *shall be* in the music which comforted, which reminded the heart distressed by loss and the illusion of time that beauty is eternal and can never be lost. The piece drew to a close, lingering, looking back, and ending above the tonic, not saying good-by, epitomizing in its last tender breath the message of the whole. The quiet met about me again, a different quiet now, calm, solaceful. I felt curiously strong, no longer desirous of holding the unholdable. Abandoning the moonlight, I made my way to Serena Grauen's door.

Serena had become one of my reliables in Evergreen. She taught school, as she said, to keep her humble, and then ran the library to make her proud again. For these purposes, she needed neither. But a woman's analysis of herself is not for primers.

Serena had something of Cleopatra's infinite variety, but luckily did not resemble that Egyptian adolescent in the least, as she was fair, brown-eyed, and probably forty. It was fun going berrying with her, for she was a sort of sister to the sunlight and the green leaves, gay as a chewink, and with a child's gift for getting raspberry stains on her cheeks.

In her library, however, she was on excellent terms with the great, as hospitable to Dr. Johnson as to Charles the Lamb, as she called him. She had made the little library a vital place in Evergreen. I doubt if another village its size has spent so much on books and so unwastefully. Serena was generous to the moderns, but could not abide the "gutter poets"—her phrase. "They're sincere, no doubt," she said once, "but wash day, you know, can never be very successful if you throw only mud on the clothes."

In her home, a little white cottage full of magic casements, Serena was the homebody. Even Hannah respected her cooking, although the talk was so beguiling that she might just as well have served us three courses of shredded wheat. Modesty, she had learned out of some fashion book that not everybody reads, is one thing that never goes out of style. Simplicity, sincerity, and good common sense were her maids—they and laughter. Senator Durritt's self-importance was her special boon; and I have seen her laugh to the verge of tears over the latest tale of Bessie Scratcher. How she could meet these worthies without trace of mirth on her face was beyond me, a facet of woman's kindness, I suppose.

* * *

"I'm glad you told me," Serena said, after I had talked of the reinforcement her music had brought me. "I'm glad I left the shutters open. Perhaps I played Brahms for the same reason. Humble, happy Brahms! Did you know that he believed he didn't begin to approach Bach or Beethoven or Mozart or Schubert, that he looked up to them the way you look up to—to Shakespeare?"

"I suppose he didn't have their immense measures of genius. But he had the foundation of genius, which is uprightness, and he knew the first and last thing demanded of genius, which is love of truth. Also he had his own riches. And then he labored. Was there ever a man who understood the power and privilege of art more profoundly? It seems to me that by his art, by all that loving and conscientious toil and tireless patience, he became peer of those four."

"I always tell my boys and girls something he wrote to a friend," Serena said. "'To do one's level best is never in vain. The benefits of this need not necessarily show in the place you intended.' Isn't that so true, and so assuring!"

"His impersonal severity toward his own work is a rebuke to me when I think of it," I said. "You know that string quartet you played me, Opus 51."

She nodded. "Exquisite. Beyond the touch of time."

* * *

"Well, Brahms called it his 'first.' But he wrote twenty string quartets before that and destroyed them! Twenty! He simply couldn't endure the nearly good. To the furnace with it! 'It's not hard to compose,' he said, 'but it's wonderfully hard to let the superfluous notes fall under the table.' How many notes are there in twenty string quartets, most of which I imagine would have made the fame of any composer in Europe? It shames me. How many writers have you ever heard of who were so inexorable with themselves? Most of us regard one revision as a trial, two as an imposition, and three impossible! We cascade into print and then are amazed that our compositions keep hardly longer than a basket of peaches."

"Art is the preservative," Serena said with a smile. "I'll leave it to you to tell me what art is."

"I'd rather hear some. Let's let the D Major Symphony take us back to spring."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

The

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Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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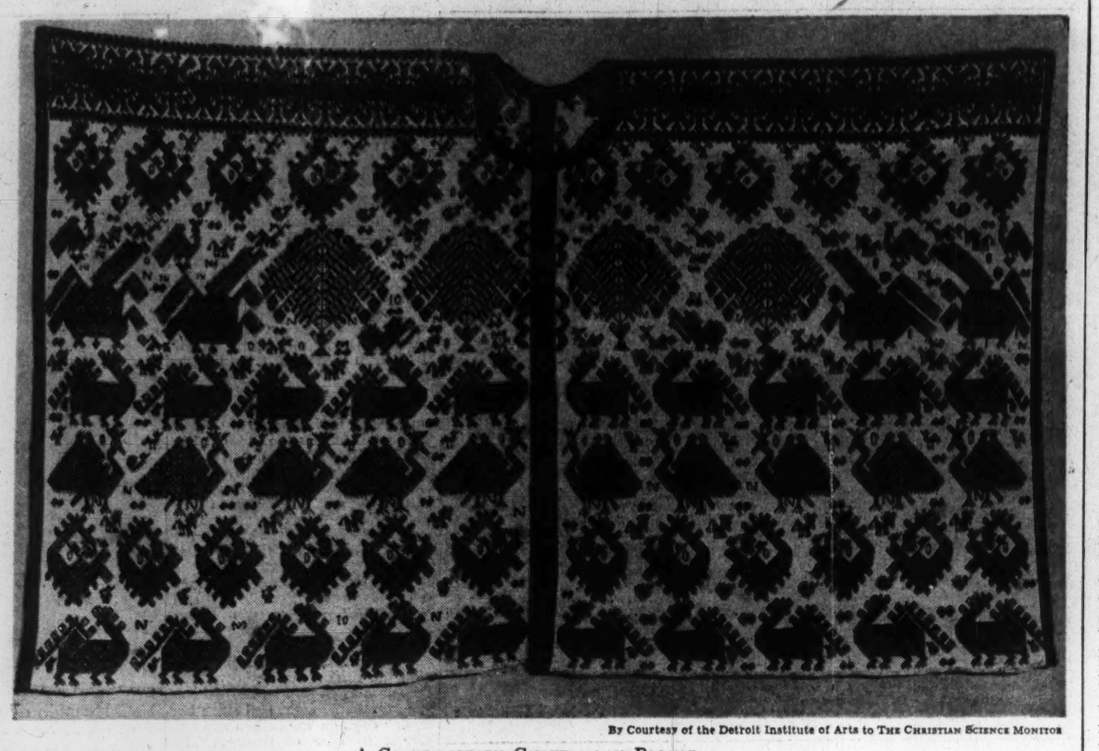

By Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CONTEMPORARY GUATEMALAN BLOUSE

IN AZTEC, this garment is called "huipili." Huipil is the anglicized version of the name. While it is a contemporary textile, the huipil maintains an early Indian tradition in costume design and weaving. The Guatemalans continued their traditional practices in embroidery and weaving during the Spanish Colonial period. Now, in the twentieth century, the effort has found widespread recognition in the world at large.

The weaving in Guatemala is done on narrow looms. Each community has its own methods and favorite patterns. The latter are often symbolical or ceremonial in association. The huipil is generally the Guatemalan woman's choicest garment and it reveals her finest resources in handiwork and material. The beautiful ornamentation is sometimes embroidered, sometimes woven. Two strips, which are a yard or more long are woven. They are sewn together, often with colored thread, with an opening left for the neckline. There are openings on the sides for the arms. As dressmaking goes, the huipil is very elementary in construction.

This huipil in the Detroit Institute of Arts comes from a village reputed for its fine textiles, San Pedro Sacatepequez. The two widths of white cotton have purple selvages. Both back and front are woven with birds and animals, in the midst of which stand four stylized trees. The brocading throughout is of untwisted cotton yarn, soft purple in tone, with details in vermilion cotton, and purple, magenta, green, and yellow silk. The seam down the center is magenta.

Practices in dyeing have changed with the times. Commercial dyes are replacing the mineral and vegetable colorings used in the past. It is believed that some Indian dyers, discouraged in the use of commercial products, may return to the slower but more gratifying process of extracting dyes from roots and plants. There is no doubt that the beauty of the early textiles is conditioned by the lovely hues which are manufactured locally.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Art of Listening

WHEN A CERTAIN PERSON said to him, "I have often come to you, with a desire of hearing you, and you have never given me any answer; but now, if possible, I entreat you to say something to me";—do you think, replied Epictetus, that, as in other things, so in speaking, there is an art, by which he, who understands it, speaks skilfully, and he, who does not, unskilfully?

"I do think so."

He then, who by speaking both benefits himself, and is able to benefit others, must speak skilfully; but he who injures and is injured, must be unskilful in this art. For you may find some speakers injured, and others benefited. And are all hearers benefited by what they hear? Or will you find some benefited and some hurt?

"Both."

Then those who hear skilfully are benefited, and those who hear unskilfully, hurt.

"Granted."

Is there any art of hearing, then, as well as of speaking?

"It seems so."

If you please, consider it thus too. To whom think you that the practice of music belongs?

"To a musician."

To whom the proper formation of a statue?

"To a sculptor."

And do you not imagine some art necessary even to view a statue skilfully?

"I do."

If, therefore, to speak properly belongs to one who is skilful, do you not see, that to hear profitably belongs likewise to one who is skilful? . . .

When you would hear a philosopher, do not say to him, "You tell me nothing"; but only show yourself fit and worthy to hear; and you will find how you will move him to speak.—From "The Works of Epictetus," translated by T. W. HIGGINSON.

From the Top of a Mayan Pyramid

OF ALL THE other temples . . . El Castillo, the pyramid I first saw in entering the city, stands third in my affections. This magnificently imposing mountain of stone may well be considered the everlasting symbol of Chichen Itzá and its obscure makers.

The pyramid is quite the best place for exercise in all Chichen. Its one-hundred-foot rise mounts at an angle of fifty degrees and anyone fond of mountaineering will find some excellent workouts on its grass-grown slopes.

When Stephens saw the Castillo, it was almost covered by a web of jungle and the outer portion of the four sides, including the four magnificent staircases, had tumbled to the ground. The nine terraces, dwindling in size from bottom to top, could hardly be distinguished. In restoration, the structure was left as Stephens saw it on two sides, while only one of the other two faces has been completely refreshed. This gives an excellent idea of the past. You may easily imagine El Castillo as it was when the high priests arranged their rites in honor of Kukulcan and Yum Chac, the rain god in the little temple which still stands on the truncated top.

The completely restored sides have ninety precipitous steps. Even more thrilling than the climb is the descent. As customary in Maya buildings, which were made for agile people with sandaled feet, each riser of the staircase is nearly a foot high, and the width of the tread is but a few inches. It takes a lot of straining and lifting to reach the top. . . .

Like all Maya pyramids, El Castillo differs from the Egyptian variety by being truncated, with a flat top instead of the pointed one of the Pharaohs. Therefore one finds a terrace around which one may stroll or sit in the sun and ponder on the past. And the view is simply superb.

All of Chichen Itzá stretches below in panorama. There is absolutely nothing but temples to break the view to the far horizon, across the grim, thick mass of the jungle. . . . One sees at this spot no less than twenty acres of temples and patios. Magnificent carvings of warriors, no one like the other, adorn the thousand columns. Animals and human figures and scenes of domestic life and of war offer the observer a fairly complete picture of the past in vivid sculpture.—From "Yucatan," by LAURENCE DAME. (New York: Random House).

"What shall we have therefore?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THE CLOSE of Christ Jesus' address to a multitude of people, on the coasts of Judea, Peter said (Matthew 19:27), "Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed thee; what shall we have therefore?" Jesus replied (19:29), "Every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundredfold, and shall inherit everlasting life."

This is very encouraging to those today who have left homes, relatives, and profitable employment to overcome evil, and to establish the fact that government by righteousness, justice, and mercy alone will bring peace, understanding, prosperity, and security to all peoples, proving to mankind that God's kingdom is at hand as Jesus taught.

The promises of the Bible stand. Honesty, diligence, love, purity, and unselfishness lead into paths of peace and joy. Right thinking lets in the light of Truth. This all-powerful light blots out fear, hatred, and malice. It dispels misguided, ignorant human beliefs, and reveals in their stead the opposite spiritual qualities of happiness, beauty, and peace. Mary Baker Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 264), "As mortals gain more correct views of God and man, multitudinous objects of creation, which before were invisible, will become visible."

Christian Science teaches the truth about God and man in His image and likeness. Down through the ages there have been myriad concepts of God; but Christ Jesus and the New Testament writers point to the fact that "God is love," unchanging and ever-present; that He does not withhold any needful thing from those who walk in the light of His presence; and that He is ready and waiting to help those suffering from belief in the reality of malice, fear, sin, and injustice. Any trait or condition contrary to divine Love has no permanency; it is a delusion of material sense, which Christian Science destroys. All reality—all that God gives—is eternal.

Evil cannot be real if God is All. Evil can have no power if God is omnipotent. Evil can cause neither fear nor destruction if God is the only cause. Knowledge of God's infinitude, affirmed and realized, checks and overcomes evil under whatever guise it masquerades. Evil is not power. It cannot harm, discourage, deprive, mesmerize; it cannot prevent Truth and Love from completely annulling its false claims to power.

Therefore, it is imperative that we strive to gain that spiritual understanding which reveals God as ever-present Love, and the real man as His likeness. Love is light; hatred is darkness. The light of spiritual understanding disperses the shadows of distorted material sense, and we see how to live in true brotherhood and security; for the way to health and happiness, to universal peace and good will, lies in guarding one's thoughts. "When a man's ways please the Lord," said the wise man (Proverbs 16:7), "he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him."

God will reward the sacrifice of a material sense of things, of home and comforts, for a righteous cause. Instead of loss we have the promise of receiving "an hundredfold," as well as life everlasting. As the Bible declares (I Timothy 6:6), "Godliness with contentment is great gain."

God gives life, health, strength, peace, joy, liberty, and the opportunity and ability to achieve right and worthy aims. God is with us everywhere, and we realize this when we keep our thoughts loving and pure. Good thoughts, persistently entertained, displace thoughts that would mislead, irritate, or depress.

Let us take courage from Mrs. Eddy's words on page 10 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1900: "Evil is illusion, that after a fight vanisheth with the new birth of the greatest and best. Conflict and persecution are the truest signs that can be given of the greatness of a cause or of an individual, provided this warfare is honest and a world-imposed struggle. Such conflict never ends till unconquerable right is begun anew, and hath gained fresh energy and final victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Unhurried Passing

Unhurriedly moves the golden afternoon of summer through the garden where the air is sweet with fragrance of stock and petunia, and bland, copper-cheeked pears lie cupped in curly grass, seeming to gaze complacently at the sky.

In the green-lit shade of squash-leaves a kitten slumbers profoundly; at my touch he opens one eye, but is instantly asleep again.

Overhead the poplars mute their whispering briefly, resuming it at every soft stirring of breeze, a hushed accompaniment for the day's perfect poem.

Dim are the far blue hills, dreaming and dim, and the spired church and the woods and lake, dim and veiled.

Today stilled is all bird-song; no creature hurries; whatever stirs is quiet; a crow surveys me for long from the top of a russet-apple tree, then rises and flaps away with supreme deliberation.

Thicket and stubble field are vibrant with a symphony of crickets chirping with all their tremendous little mights.

Motionless, resting his head on the pasture-bars, the horse stands staring and snuffing the warm wind.

Unhurriedly, in beauty, passes the summer into the ancient pattern of the year.

DOLORES CAIRNS

„Mink lesz hát minékünk?"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk forditása

MIKOR KRISZTUS JÉZUS Judeának határaiban egy sokasághoz intézett beszédét befejezte, Péter ezt mondta (Máté 19:27): „Ime, mi elhagytunk mindent és követtünk téged; mink lesz hát minékünk?" Jézus ezt felelte (19:29): „És a ki elhagyta házait, vagy fitestvéreit, vagy nőtestvéreit, vagy atyját, vagy anyját, vagy feleségét, vagy gyermekeit, vagy szántóföldjeit az én nevemért, mindaz száz annyit vészen, és örökség szerint nyer örök életet."

Ez ma nagy bátorságot ad azoknak, akik ott hagyták az otthonukat, a rokonaikat és jó jövedelmü állásaikat, hogy a gonoszt legyőzzék és hogy bemutathassák annak az igazságát, hogy csak az egyenes-lelküség, igazságosság és könyörületesség kormányzása hozhat békét, kölcsönös megértést, bőséget és biztonságot a nemzeteknek, bebizonyítva evvel az emberiségnek, hogy, ahogy azt Jézus tanította, eljött már az Isten országa.

A Biblia igéretei örökké érvényesek. Becsületesség, szorgalom, szeretet, erkölcsi tisztaság és önzetlenség a béke és öröm ösvényeihez vezetnek. A helyes gondolkozás engedi be az Igazság világosságát. Ez a mindennél hatalmasabb fény megsemmisíti a félelmet, a gyülöletet és a rosszakaratot. Eloszlatja a félrevezetett, tudatlan emberi hiedelmeket és helyükben feltárja az ellenkező szellemi tulajdonságokat, mint a boldogságot, a szépséget és a békességet. Mary Baker Eddy ezt írta a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 264-ik oldalán: „Amint a halandók elnyerik az Istennek és az embernek helyesebb látványát, a teremtésnek sokféle tárgya, ami azelőtt láthatatlan volt, láthatóvá lesz."

A Krisztusi Tudomány az Istenről és az emberről, mint Isten képmásáról és hasonlatosságáról szóló igazságot tanítja. Az elmúlt évezredek alatt milliónyi fogalmak léteztek az Istenről; de Krisztus Jézus és az Uj Testamentom írói mind arra a tényre mutatnak, hogy „Az Isten szeretet," változatlan és örökjelenlétü; hogy nem tart vissza semmi szükséges dolgot azoktól, akik az ő jelenlétének fényében járnak; hogy kész arra és vár arra, hogy segíthessen azokon, akik a gonoszlelküség, félelem, bün és igazságtalanság valóságának hiedelmétől szenvednek. Egy jellemvonás, vagy körülmény sem állandó, mely az isteni Szeretettel ellenkezésben van; csak az anyagi érzékek illüziója lehet, melyet a Krisztusi Tudomány elpusztít. Minden valóság—minden amit Isten ad—örökkévaló.

A gonosz nem lehet valódi, ha az Isten Minden. A gonosznak nem lehet hatalma, ha Isten mindenható. A gonosz nem okozhat se félelmet, se pusztulást, ha Isten az egyetlen ok. Isten végtelenségének tudata, határozottan állitva és valódinak tartva, visszatartja és legyőzi a gonoszt, akármilyen álruhában színeskedjék is. A gonosz nem hatalom. Nem tud ártani, elcsüggeszteni, valamitől megfosztani, hipnotizálni; nem tudja az Igazságot és a Szeretetet abban megakadályozni, hogy a hatalomra tett hamis igényeit teljesen megsemmisítsék.

Ezért tehát nagyon fontos, hogy arra a szellemi értelemre igyekezzünk szert tenni, mely Istent mint örök-jelenlétü Szeretetet és az embert mint az ő hasonlatosságát tárja fel előttünk. A Szeretet világosság; a gyülölet sötétség. A szellemi értelem világossága eloszlatja az eltorzült anyagi érzék árnyékait és megmutatja, hogyan lehet igazi testvériségben és biztonságban élni; mert az egészséghez és boldogsághoz, az egyetemes békéhez és jóakarathoz vezető út a gondolkodásunk fölötti gondos örködésből áll. „Mikor jóakarattal van az Ur valakinek utaihoz," mondta a bölcs ember (Példabeszédek, 16:7), „még annak ellenségeit is jóakaróivá teszi."

Isten meg fogja jutalmazni az otthon és a kényelem és minden egyéb dolog anyagi elgondolásának egy igaz ügy érdekében hozott feláldozását. Ahelyett hogy veszítenénk, a bibliai igéret szerint az örök életen kivül „százszorosan" fogunk kapni. Amint a Biblia kijelenti (1 Tim. 6:6), „De valóban nagy nyereség az Istenfélelem, megelégedéssel."

Isten ad életet, egészséget, erőt, békét, örömöt, szabadságot és a jó és érdemes célok eléréséhez szükséges alkalmat és képességet. Isten mindenütt velünk van és ezt érezzük is, ha mindég csak szeretet és tisztaság jellemzi a gondolatainkat. A jó gondolatok, ha azokhoz állhatatosan ragaszkodunk, kiszorítják azokat a gondolatokat, melyek félrevezetnének, ingerelnének, vagy elcsüggesztenének.

Merítsünk bátorságot Mrs. Eddy szavaiból, melyek "Message to The Mother Church for 1900" (Üzenet Az Anya Egyházhoz 1900-ra) című művének 10-ik oldalán találhatók: „A gonosz egy illüzió, mely egy küzdelem után a legnagyobb és a legjobb ujjászületésében eltünik. Egy ügy vagy egy egyén nagyszerüségének legmegbizhatóbb jele a küzdelem és az üldözés, feltéve hogy ez a harc becsületes és hogy a világ által kényszerített küzdelem. Az ilyen küzdelem addig nem végződik be, amig a legyőzhetetlen igaz újra nem kezdődik és friss energiát és végleges győzelmet nem nyer."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Moscow and Neutrality ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

In the shadow of military news as grave and grim as surrounded the fall of France, Congress begins this week one of the decisive debates on American policy toward the war.

The nearness of Nazi invading forces to the Russian Capital will hardly be absent from the minds of the Congressmen who will shortly be called upon to vote to remove or retain what President Roosevelt described Oct. 9 as the "crippling provisions" of the Neutrality Act.

It is the hope of the American and British authorities—it is, in fact, their judgment—that should Hitler succeed in seizing Moscow, the powerful Red Army will continue in the field and, establishing new lines to the east, will continue unremitting resistance to the Germans.

But policy must encompass the most unfavorable combination of circumstances and therefore the United States must face now the prospects with which it will be confronted if Hitler should be able to end his campaign against Russia within the next few weeks. Every major Nazi advance has brought the United States more fully and more effectively into the fight. American determination to see that Hitler does not win in Europe—in order that he will not have any chance to try to win over here—has risen in direct proportion to the ominousness of the battle.

Seriousness of Threat

The President related his request for complete reconsideration of the Neutrality Act to the ominousness of the Nazi threat—as ominous, he said, as the day's headlines—to American security, and the fearful struggle now in progress around Moscow is a harsh reminder that Congress is not debating neutrality in the atmosphere of theory and detachment as it did when it passed the Act in 1935 and when it revised it in 1937 and 1939.

The imminent neutrality debate, affecting first the arming of the merchant marine and next the use of American ships for carrying supplies direct to Great Britain, is the third significant war issue to come before this Congress.

The first was the initial revision of the Neutrality Act which lifted the complete ban on selling arms to belligerents and placed it on a cash-and-carry basis. The second was the Lend-Lease Act which removed the "cash" from the cash-and-carry restrictions—as far as the invaded countries were concerned.

If the testimony on the further revision of the neutrality legislation, which starts today, and the speeches from the floor of the House and Senate do not always seem to add up to good sense or good logic, the reason will be that the participants, as in most debates, are over-eager to give their side the most attractive appearance possible.

As criteria with which to measure some of these arguments, the following factors are put down with all possible candor and fairness:

Three Outstanding Factors

1. Amendment of the Neutrality Act to allow the arming of merchantmen and to remove the combat zones into which they have previously not been permitted to go represents just about the last short-of-war measure which Congress can authorize and the United States can take and expect it to be really short-of-war.

Such revision of the law is not equivalent to a declaration of war, but it invites the risks of war. Therefore, if the President's requests are to be debated frankly, it will have to be said that they involve fuller participation in the struggle against Hitlerism. That will be the effect of revision and therefore honesty makes it one of the reasons for revision.

2. As illustrated by the President's message to Congress last week, the Administration has divided its requests into two parts. It is seeking piecemeal revision of the Act. Thus this anomalous situation arises: The Administration has introduced a resolution in the House providing only for arming the vessels, deferring the request for the right to send those ships, laden with arms, anywhere on the high seas. This course is followed for fear that to ask immediately for the second might risk defeat of the first. But opponents of the Administration, some of whom have said that they did not object to arming merchantmen in itself, now declare they will oppose this step on the ground that it will lead to more dangerous revision. Those who are against more vigorous measures of fighting Hitler can reasonably oppose both of these requests.

3. Many will advocate revisions of the Neutrality Law on the ground that even its complete repeal would not affect America's position of neutrality since it means merely the reassertion of rights which international law has usually respected. However, the more candid urge that the law should be repealed not to recover "neutral" rights but in frank recognition that the United States is not neutral and doesn't intend to be.

Congress will probably make its decision within the next six weeks. It is a highly significant decision because if the President wins, as is expected, it will represent full and explicit Congressional indorsement of the Government's active war measures and will end all valid argument that the Chief Executive is in any way acting outside the authority of Congress or the wishes of the country.

The Country Speaks: New York

Empire State: Defense Gauge ..... *By William H. Stringer*

To visualize the scope of America's defense production and its impact on local communities, one may well look today at New York State—that highly industrialized commonwealth of the Northeast which is proud of its contribution to American and Allied arsenals.

From Buffalo's new aircraft plants, turning out the Army's most efficient pursuit planes, to the New York Navy Yard, where the battleship North Carolina was built, the picture is one of diversity—and immensity. Simultaneously, in terms of labor shortages, housing needs and sudden business booms, the Empire State mirrors in miniature the national scene.

With more than $1,658,000,000 in energizing defense contracts poured into its factories from June, 1940, to September of this year, New York defense production has led all other States for months in a row, to be nosed out occasionally by New Jersey or California. The speed with which these funds have resulted in new factories and in planes, tanks and guns, in cities recently visited by this correspondient is impressive. Even so, it is agreed on all sides that only a small part of the State's potentialities have yet been utilized.

In Schenectady, the General Electric Company was working 60 per cent for defense as far back as June. Today it is turning out nearly a score of wartime items, ranging from big 60-inch Army searchlights to turbines for new ocean vessels. Almost next door, the American Locomotive Works, after extensive retooling, is building medium tanks. America needs still more of these tanks.

On up the Mohawk Valley, Utica, six months ago in receipt of about $52,000,000 in defense orders, today has $95,000,000 worth, spread from machine guns to Army clothing. Still further along "the old Genesee Turnpike" lies Syracuse, instancing by its own experience how sub-contracts can save small businesses and boom bigger ones.

Rochester's drive has been sparked by more than $100,000,000 worth of defense orders. Highly skilled labor, working here in Eastman Kodak and Bausch and Lomb Factories, is turning out lenses and range finders—some of them big as cannon and destined for new warships. This city's products aim the weapons which other towns build. On through the State and down into its "southern tier" the production story is the same. Finally, there is Buffalo and the mighty Niagara Frontier industrial district, site of Bethlehem Steel furnaces, automobile factories in process of retooling, and the burgeoning aircraft plants where the Curtis P-40 (D) and the Bell Airacobra are under steadily increasing production.

The local impact of the sudden defense orders is kaleidoscopic. In Rochester and Buffalo trade schools have been running on a 20-hour-a-day basis, training new recruits for industry. In Schenectady, workers commute from 30 miles around, and there is a shortage, even so, of maids and garage mechanics; they've gone to work in the factories "for the duration." In various municipalities local defense councils are meeting to avert housing shortages. In Buffalo, expanding plants threaten such a shortage that Washington has located there one of its biggest defense housing projects to date.

Still larger adjustments are in the offing when more plant additions are completed, more factories retooled or when, for instance, a whole new industry opens its doors in some small town. Local business booms are happy affairs; local problems come with them. And over all the smoke and clatter hovers a final uneasy question: To what use will these new plants, this new labor, be put when the emergency is over and gone? Will America find somehow a way to keep the chimneys smoking?

To Change the Subject:

The Glorious Pretzel ..... *By Millicent Taylor*

Time was when a pretzel was for me merely a pretzel. Such was my abysmal ignorance of these pleasantly salty morsels. This was before our recent adventuring into the busy thoroughfares, back streets, and village lanes of the Pennsylvania Dutch country.

In all the parts of the world where I come from (and there are many), my pretzel has usually been slightly stale, and about two and a half inches in diameter. Sometimes you found them in the shops; sometimes you didn't. Betwixt these events you forgot they existed. You always took home too many, joined the family munch, then gave the remainder to the birds outdoors.

But in the Pennsylvania Dutch country you soon learn that a pretzel must be like a new autumn morning—fresh and crisp and gay. At least that is the way you find them; perhaps none are left to grow stale. And as you slide on to a soda fountain stool, step into a grocer's shop, or motor past a crossroads, should you be filled with an active desire for a pretzel, you are seldom disappointed. It is one of the most available items in that part of Pennsylvania.

When you travel in the Pennsylvania Dutch country you learn also that to some persons a pretzel is a pretzel of note only if it has dimensions to wonder at. The bigger the better, is the slogan of this school of thought. You find that your friends from the region divide sharply into two classes: Those who must have their pretzels huge; and those who, looking down upon huge pretzels as crass and rather common, instead talk airly about "delicate brown" and "delicious flavor." So it is that after a few false moves you learn to keep still about pretzels lest in front of an upholder of the daintier variety you make the social blunder of showing preference for those that might well be scaffolding for a dinner plate.

Adventure in Lititz

This silent neutrality was simple enough so long as I did not consider myself a connoisseur of the Noble Pretzel. Size or no size, a pretzel was only a pretzel. But that was before we went to the little old pretzel bakery in Lititz.

Along the shady residential streets of the village of Lititz the houses hug up close to the sidewalk and turn inscrutable faces to the passers-by. Sturdily shoulder to shoulder among them, as silent as the rest but mellow with its gray stone and squat Pennsylvania Dutch lines, is the one which has in it the famous little pretzel bakery.

Entering through the front "office," gray like the face of the ancient little house and frankly bare, you go down a couple of worn steps into a long cellar-like room and are in the bakery. Facing each other at a long table stand two men and two women busy knotting pretzel dough. Next time you eat a pretzel think of that. The cute little knot in the hundreds of pretzels we saw that day (the day's output of this tiny bakery is more than ten thousand) was probably made by hand. By the way, pretzels, they told me, originally represented little children with hands devoutly crossed and were given to good little boys and girls who said their prayers.

Our pretzel education had begun. The dough was running through a small machine to emerge in six-inch strips a little thicker than a pencil. As these were conveyed along a belt, the four workers snatched them up and with a deft twist tied the knot and made the circle. One man whirled his over with each knotting. The woman opposite me knotted hers so quickly without turning that I could scarcely see what she did. In neat wistful rows these pretzels then wait on racks to "rise," after which they are plunged for a moment into a light solution of potash to make them glossy when baked.

In the Oven

By this time we had followed the men to the back of the low room, which had widened to provide at the far end a huge brick and stone oven built into the foundation. One of the men now took a fascinating medieval-looking long-handled wooden shovel or spade called a "peel." The hopeful pretzels, salted, white, and dripping, were lined up on this like a small company, 90 of them. The door of the cavernous oven was opened, and the pretzels neatly sent to a place on the high brick oven floor where they shone palely in the glow of an unseen fire. In less than 10 minutes they were out, a shining golden brown, to be cooled and carried upstairs, where in a sort of loft another man was packing them in great tins to be sent to pretzel appreciators far and near.

This little old bakery, sans advertising managers, guides or public relations departments, where we were the only guests, has been in the same family since 1861. The old Pennsylvania Dutch house dates from 1784. The treads of the stairs leading to the room above were worn into deep hollows with generations of passing feet. The tables and benches in daily use spoke to us down the years from a day when all such things were made by hand and made to last.

We stepped out through the low front door into the sunshine. No more was a pretzel merely a pleasant morsel, however fresh and crisp and golden. No more could I remain neutral while others took sides. I had joined a pretzel school of thought. The pretzels put out by this little old bakery in the 1784 stone house were my kind.

Sun Dials: From Rings to Building Covering Acre

'Timepiece of ancients' is found in all parts of world in many and varied forms.

By Max K. Gilstrap
Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What time is it?

Answering this question on the crowded streets of Kobe, Japan, a native might extend his hand and let you read the hour from a tiny sundial on his finger ring. The same question in Jaipur, India, might bring an invitation to climb the great dial which covers an acre and read the hour shadow over 100 feet below. These two extremes in sundials represent the smallest and largest timepieces in the world.

Still relied upon for accurate timekeeping in many lands the measured shadow of the sundial has been generally overtaken in the march of minutes by the ticking watch. Today the "timepiece of the ancients" is usually an ornament out by the garden fence quietly recording the brightest hours as did its crude forerunners in the days of Hezekiah, King of Judah.

The earliest mention of the sundial is found in the Book of Isaiah, where it is recorded that the Dial of Ahaz turned ten degrees backward to give Hezekiah visible proof of the promise that his life had been lengthened. However, an archoeological expedition unearthed a stone dial in Egypt which is said to antedate the Dial of Ahaz by some 800 years, which places it back in about the year 1500 B. C.

Climax During Renaissance

From this "father of dials" the history of the sunny hour recorder runs through history like the wandering tributaries of a great river. With the Greeks applying their grasp of geometry to its development and the Arabians adapting it with their great powers of simplification and diversification, the complexities of the sundial reached a climax in the Renaissance period when it was made in every conceivable form, put on all possible surfaces and appeared in every imaginable location.

Dials were used as memorials and placed on buttresses of churches. They became a proper gift to royalty and were used in ships on the high seas. Dial makers vied with each other for supremacy, kept their methods secret, and construction became a lucrative occupation. During this period the moon dial was made and various lines called "furniture" were added to dial structures to obtain the time of sunrise and sunset, the height and azimuth of the sun and the day of the year. Timekeeping was not always the incentive for making the dials which were often used as votive offerings.

In a book, "Sundials," by R. Newton Mayall and Margaret L. Mayall, published by Hale, Cushman and Flint of Boston, complete descriptions and illustrations of many of the interesting dials of the world are given as well as ways to make and use them. Many of the dials mentioned appear in the famous Harold Ernst collection at Harvard University.

An exhibition of sundials from the Ernst collection is now on display at the New England Museum of Natural History, in Boston.

Great Dial of Jaipur

One of the most unusual dials in the world is the Great Dial of Jaipur, which has a sloping gnomon—the upright part which casts the shadow—over 100 feet in height. At the top is a covered observatory which may be reached by steps along the ridge of the gnomon. From here one may watch the hour shadow move slowly across the dial below as it has done continuously for more than 200 years.

Perhaps the rarest of sundials is a cannon dial or sundial gun. A fine example of this type, built by Rosseau of Paris in 1650, is now in the collection of the Hamilton Watch Company at Lancaster, Pa. Mounted upon a marble base is a miniature brass cannon which is loaded with a teaspoon of powder. Immediately above the cannon is placed an adjustable burning glass which catches the sun's rays at noon and focuses them on a sprinkling of powder in the touch hole which sets off the gun.

An ingeniously contrived timepiece is a moon dial in the Ernst collection at Harvard. Made so it will fold up and can be carried conveniently, the lower part contains a horizontal dial and compass in the bottom which is an elliptical dial adjustable for each day of the year. The movement or setting of this dial is accomplished by turning a silver disk on the bottom of the ivory base, where the settings for each day are indicated.

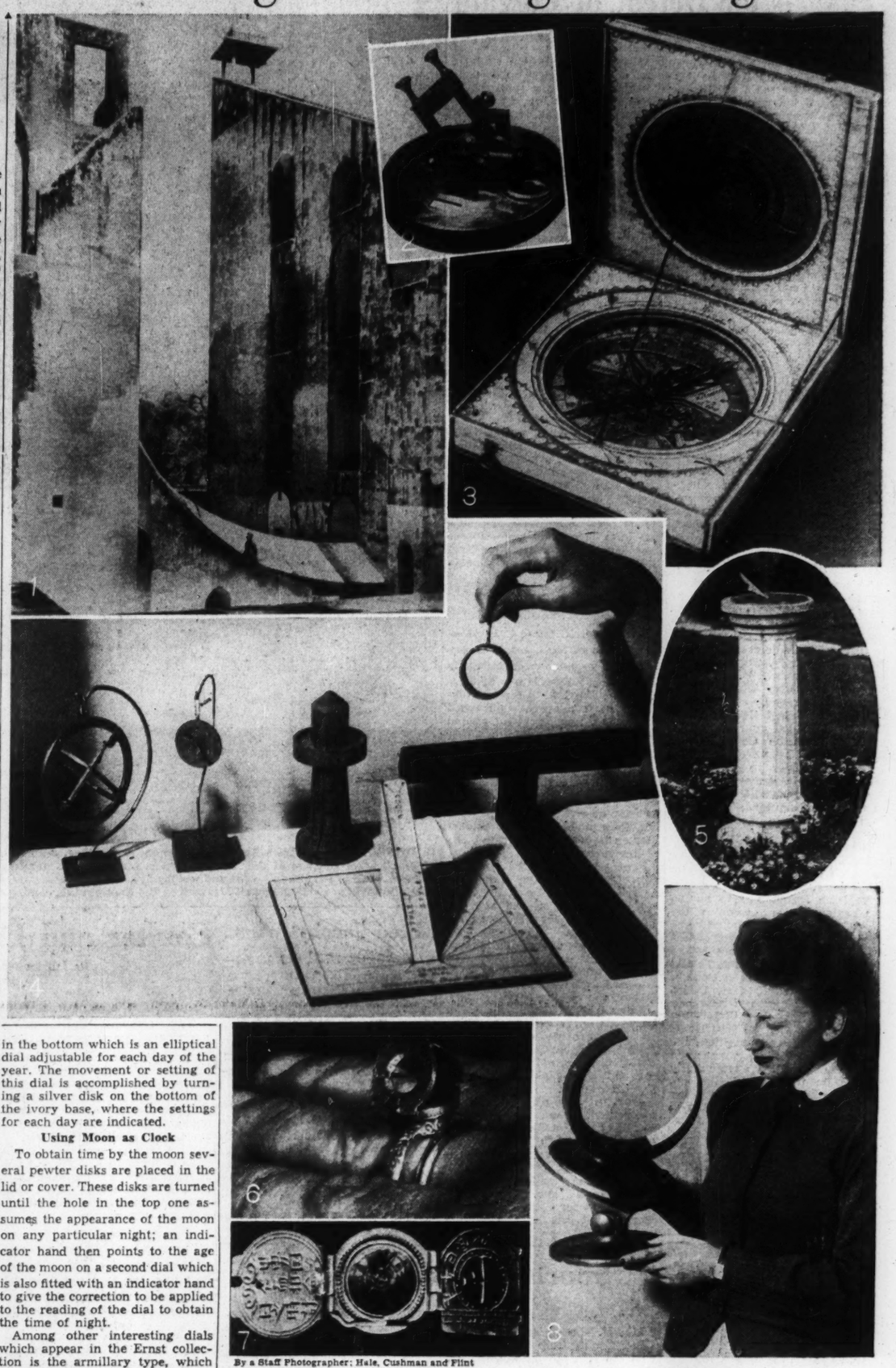
Using Moon as Clock

To obtain time by the moon several pewter disks are placed in the lid or cover. These disks are turned until the hole in the top one assumes the appearance of the moon on any particular night; an indicator hand then points to the age of the moon on a second dial which is also fitted with an indicator hand to give the correction to be applied to the reading of the dial to obtain the time of night.

Among other interesting dials which appear in the Ernst collection is the armillary type, which usually consists of from two to 10 circles or rings representing the major circles of the terrestrial and celestial spheres. The hours are marked on the equatorial ring and the time is either shown by a shadow cast by the polar axis or by light passing through a hole in the axis.

A type of dial used in Rome about 200 A. D. is a suspended circular disk which tells time by the position of a shadow cast by a bar or pin perpendicular to the disk. One quaint dial made in the form of a lighthouse, similar to those still in use in the Pyrenees, tells time by measuring the height of the sun above the horizon. A dial in the form of a ring, with the hours inscribed on the inside, was carried during the 15th and 16th centuries by wayfarers in England, who told the time by allowing the direct rays of the sun to pass through a hole in the ring.

There are wooden dials, iron dials, glass dials, and dials made of lead, brass, bronze, limestone, granite, and marble. In Cypress Lawn Memorial Park in San Francisco there is a sundial made entirely of flowers. The forms and varieties are as endless as the sunny hours they record.



By a Staff Photographer: Hale, Cushman and Flint

Unusual Forms and Varieties of Devices for Telling Time by the Sun

(1) Great Dial of Jaipur, India. (2) Signal gun—a dial that automatically sets off a charge at noon. (3) Sun and moon dial. (4) Left to right, armillary portable dial, Roman disk dial used about 200 A. D., lighthouse dial of type used today in the Pyrenees, model of dial to show parts, Egyptian T-shaped dial—the oldest in the world—and a ring dial once used by wayfarers in England. (5) A common garden variety sundial. (6) A Japanese finger ring dial, one of the smallest in the world. (7) View of finger dial opened. (8) Miss Edna Leveroni of Boston holding a modern "sun clock" dial.

How One May Record the Sunny Hours

Why not set up your own sundial to record the brightest hours?

If you have such an ambition, you either must make your own dial or have it made to order for your specific locality, if it is to work properly. A dial constructed for Boston, for instance, will show a difference of 12 minutes if used in New York City.

Sundials are exacting instruments and must be set carefully if they are to be accurate. The proper orientation of a dial consists in placing it on some substantial support that may be vertical, horizontal, reclining or declining and in the position for which it is made, then to find the meridian line.

To locate this line, carefully level a board with a carpenter's level, and erect a pin on it long enough to cast a shadow. With the pin as a center, describe several concentric circles with a string and pencil on the board. Sometime during the morning and again during the afternoon the shadow of the top of the pin will touch one of these circles. Mark these two points on the circle it touches, and the point halfway between these two positions is on the meridian line which is in line with the position of the pin.

The meridian line is established on the board or pedestal, if the sundial is a horizontal type, by drawing a line from the middle point determined, to the pin and by extending it in either direction to the edge of the board.

To orient the dial place it on the pedestal so its north and south directions correspond with the meridian line drawn. After it is carefully leveled it will be in the position for which it is constructed.

A vertical type dial is placed in a vertical position so that the 12 o'clock line is perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

Despite the efficiency of the clock, the ancient sundial finds a welcome in modern yards and gardens. Although antique dials are hard to find, modern sculptors have remade almost forgotten forms in stone, pottery, and bronze that look as old as the ancient dates on them suggest.

°M. G.

By a Staff Artist

Only Dartmouth and Boston University Remain Undefeated in N. E. Major Circle

Big Green Stands at Top After Defeat of Colgate

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the sudden, almost volcanic subjugation of Boston College, first by Tulane and then by Clemson, and the Eagles' subsequent regulation to the ranks of the "good beaten teams," the spotlight in New England today swings northward to Hanover, N. H., where the Dartmouth Indians are basking in the warmth of an unblemished record.

More than that, Coach Tuss McLaughry and his staff are now facing the pleasant prospects of continuing that record for several more weeks to come, for although a few teams on the Dartmouth schedule may cause trouble, none in the immediate offing will be favored to overturn the Green. Harvard this Saturday, and then Yale, William and Mary, and Princeton have not shown enough yet to be considered in a class with Dartmouth, and not until Cornell and Georgia arrive in the last two games of the season will the Indians be in serious trouble.

In her three games so far Dartmouth has swamped Norwich and Amherst, and last Saturday she thoroughly deflated Colgate 18-6. Last week end, it must be remembered, the Red Raiders came to New England with one of their best teams in history.

Of course this is all on the rosy side of the picture for Dartmouth, but in football anything can happen. It might happen this Saturday when the Indians come down to the Stadium to play Harvard, which was in no way disgraced in losing to Cornell 7-0.

At Top of Heap

This morning Dartmouth stood at the top of the football heap in New England, but four other teams claimed a share of attention with their equally clean records. Unbeaten and untied elevens included Boston University, Tufts, Trinity, and Coast Guard. B. U. came through 17-0 over Upsala, Tufts proved its courage by coming from behind to defeat Bates 15-13, Trinity continued over Worcester Tech 35-0, while Coast Guard, which has not been scored on yet, added Rensselaer to its list of victims 34-0. In games this week end, B. U. meets stiff opposition in unbeaten Duquesne, Tufts goes to Brown, Trinity meets Hobart, and Coast Guard plays at Norwich.

Boston College's loss to Clemson, especially the 26-13 margin, caused as much comment locally as any other game, for New England fans have been accustomed to having the Eagles win on Saturday afternoons. Yet the defeat should come as no great surprise, for the southerners defeated B. C. once before in the 1940 Cotton Bowl game and are the present Southern Conference champions. In fact, Coach Frank Howard of the visitors said in the dressing room after the game that he was "surprised that B. C. offered such opposition. We expected to beat them worse than that," he declared. "We were really primed for this game," Clemson, with four stunning victories to her credit now, is being mentioned in various circles as a possible Sugar Bowl team.

Spotty Blocking

In Saturday's game the Eagles were spotty with their blocking and tackling. On straight off-tackle thrusts the line opened up good holes and the team made ground, but here the fullback knifed through a quickly-opened hole with no blockers in front of him. His mates were faking in their own backfield, trying to draw the opposing backs out of position. The Eagles' sweeps, however, which called for the ball-carrier to run behind interference, stalled often because of the failure of the blockers to make good on their assignments.

B. C.'s weak spot proved to be depth at center, and the picture came after Fred Naumetz had to leave the game. Substitutes for him were weak in backing up the line. The story might have been different if Naumetz had been able to play the whole game, and if in addition Coach Denny Myers had had the use of his two regular ends, Henry Woronicz and Don Currivan. As it was, Wingmen Ed Zabilski and Charlie Furbush played well, but became tired when they had to stay at their positions most of the game. For Clemson, the work of Charlie Timmons and Walter Payne in the backfield, Joe Blalock at end, and Capt. Wade Padgett at guard stood out. Timmons made ground every time he lugged the ball, Payne set the Eagles back with his kicking, Blalock caught two touchdown passes, was a threat on end-arounds, and a bulwark on defense, while Padgett was the inspiration for the line.

Yale Loses

Elsewhere in New England the big schools fared like Boston College, Holy Cross dropping a 6-0 decision to Syracuse and Yale losing gloriously to Penn 28-13. The Elis again spotted their opponents a three-touchdown lead in the first half, only to come out roaring for the second half to thrill their adherents with fireworks. Yale pulled the score to 13-21 before the Quakers finally pushed over another touchdown.

At Providence, R. I., it took a fourth period run of 95 yards by Bob Priestley, who stole the ball from passer Bill Rutledge of Rhode Island, for Brown to edge the troublesome Rams 14-7. In the Little Three, all members came through successfully, with Coach Wes Fesler of Wesleyan coming up with his first win at his new job, beating Connecticut 7-0. Amherst, in no way handicapped by last week's game with Dartmouth, severely trounced Bowdoin 33-6, while Williams pulverized Northeastern 38-0. Maine and Colby were the only two Pine Tree State teams to escape defeat, the former tying New Hampshire 7-7 and the latter beating Vermont 13-0.

Class AA Draft

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 13 (AP)—Completion of the Class AA baseball draft as announced today by the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues disclosed that eight players advanced through the medium of the annual selection.

Jersey City of the International League was the most active. It drafted outfielder Austin Knickerbocker from Allentown, Pa., of the Interstate loop, pitcher Nick Butcher from Williamsport, Pa., of the Eastern League and pitcher Warren Sandel from Decatur, Ill., of the Three-I circuit.

Knickerbocker spent last season with Oneonta of the Canadian-American League, being the leading batter with a .406 average. Sandel pitched for Fresno in the California loop.

Toronto, also of the International League, selected outfielder Nick Gregory from Dallas of the Texas loop and Jim Russell from Memphis of the Southern Association.

Milwaukee of the American Association drew pitcher Guy Miller from San Antonio of the Texas League. He spent last season with Meridian, Miss., of the Southeastern and Springfield, Ill., of the Three-I leagues.

From Atlanta of the Southern Association, the Los Angeles Angels of the Pacific Coast League got the veteran pitcher, Ed Heusser. San Francisco of the coast loop took outfielder Ralph Hodgins from Hartford, Conn., of the Eastern League.

The draft for Class A-1 League opens tomorrow and continues three days.

Sports Around the Hub

Women's Golf at Charles River

Mrs. H. Warren Beard of the home club and Margaret Curtis of the Essex County Club overcame a one-hole deficit on the back nine and won the 10th annual women's invitation four-ball tournament at the Charles River Country Club on Saturday. They defeated Rene Henderson of Concord and Mrs. Willie Howard of the home club, 2 and 1, in the final, forced over from Friday because of rain.

Mrs. Beard and Miss Curtis, who were medalists on Monday last with three under par 71, were out in 43 and one down to Miss Henderson and Mrs. Howard on Saturday. Coming home, the ultimate winners picked up three holes and needed a par for an 82 when the match closed on the 17th.

The third-flight final between Mrs. William F. Harty of Rockport and Mrs. Francis Stanwood of Needham, and Mrs. Charles N. Winship of Charles River and Mrs. E. J. Stevens of Belmont, which like the other finals was postponed from Friday will not be played until later this week.

* * *

Free French and British sailors stationed temporarily at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, battled to a 2-all tie in the soccer match held on the Phillips Exeter Academy field Saturday. The game was played as a benefit for the American Red Cross, Bundles for Britain and the British Relief Fund in the presence of about 1,500 spectators.

Three of the oldest officials connected with amateur athletics in New England will be among those in attendance when the New England A. A. A. U. holds its Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 21. They are J. Frank Facey and John Sullivan, both of Cambridge, and Robert O'Doherty of Brighton.

These three men attended the first meeting of the New England Association and are still actively connected with the organization. Facey is the best known official of the association, for he has been secretary-treasurer for many years, and every application for registration passes through his hands. Many who competed in their youth have long since given up actual competition, but the oldtimers as well as the present-day crop of athletes will be on hand for the big affair.

* * *

Dan Sullivan, former Dartmouth captain, becomes the third Boston Olympic hockey team player to be drafted into the armed forces . . . He was inducted on Saturday . . . The others who preceded him were Dave Harpe Walsh, another former Dartmouth skater, and Medi Belland of Lewiston, Maine . . . Coach Hago Harrington faces a real problem to replace these wingmen by the time the Pics take to the practice ice in the Boston Arena on Oct. 21 . . . the first Boston game is scheduled for Nov. 14 when the Olympics meet the New York Rovers on Garden ice . . .

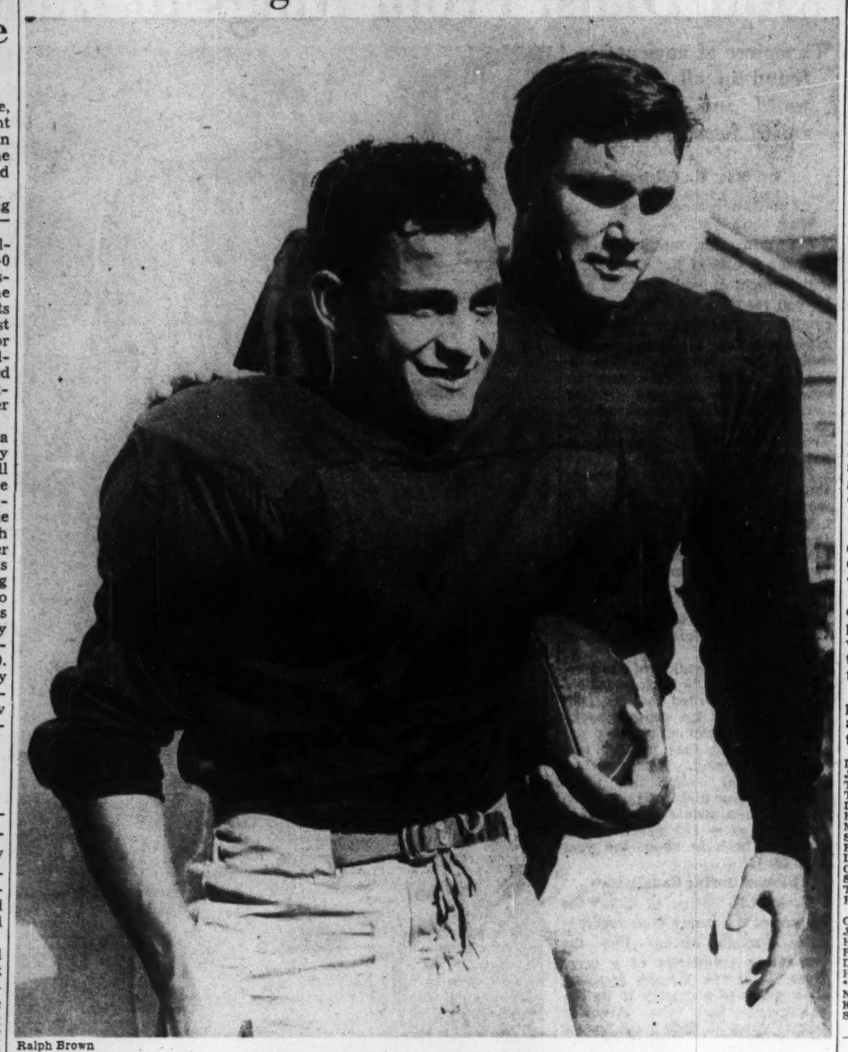
At least two aces were scored over the week end: Leon Smith, playing in a foursome at the Needham Golf Club, aced the seventh hole with a No. 6 iron and Jim Murley of Charles River scored a hole-in-one on Charles River's 187-yard 14th hole . . . Brown's dinghy sailors with 55 points defeated New Hampshire (54), Tufts (52), and Rhode Island (50) on the Seekonk River Sunday in one of the closest intercollegiate regattas on record.

Eastern College Team Records

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Records of the leading eastern college football teams:

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points	Op. Pts.
Duquesne	3	0	0	73	9
Navy	3	0	0	115	2
Dartmouth	3	0	0	100	6
Rutgers	3	0	0	76	6
Temple	3	0	0	76	29
Villanova	2	0	0	44	3
Pennsylvania	2	0	0	47	13
Army	2	0	0	46	26
Fordham	2	0	0	43	24
Columbia	2	0	0	34	6
Cornell	2	0	0	13	0
Colgate	2	1	0	79	18
Manhattan	2	1	0	50	49
Syracuse	2	1	0	45	6
Brown	2	1	0	40	26
New York University	2	1	0	38	56
West Virginia	2	1	0	33	47
Holy Cross	2	1	0	32	19
Yale	1	1	0	34	47
Penn State	1	1	0	27	20
Princeton	1	1	0	20	28
Boston College	1	2	0	98	47
Georgetown	1	2	0	23	26
Harvard	0	2	0	0	26
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	0	46

Large and Small Matters



Ralph Brown

Ted Arico (left) and Bill Kearney

HANOVER, N. H.—Little Ted Arico, Belmont Bumblebee, who is the fastest back on the Dartmouth football team and one of the Nation's best ground-gainers, stands with big Bill Kearney, huge Indian tackle. Arico is 5ft. 6in. in height and weighs 150, while Kearney is 6-2 and weighs 220. Both players probably will see action against Harvard at the Stadium this coming Saturday.

Fred Jacoby Wins

SECAUCUS, N. J., Oct. 13 (AP)—Fred Jacoby of North Bergen, professional outboard motorboat titleholder, beat Tommy Smith of Woodbridge across the finish line by 400 feet to win the Class B feature race of a meet yesterday at Snipe's Beach on the Hackensack River.

Other race winners were: Class F, Bob Solliday, Middlesex, first; Don Whitfield, Montclair, second. Class A, Ed Van Houten, Newark, first; Lloyd Waterson, Midland, N. Y., second. Class M, Dorothy Kuhn, College Point, N. Y., first; Joseph Wottowitz, Hartford, Conn., second. Runabout class, Bruno Pierguide, Secaucus, first.

Coulter and Pratt Late For First Ranger Workout

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 13 (CP)—Two seasoned defensemen—Art Coultor and Babe Pratt—were the only absentees last night when Manager Lester Patrick and Coach Frank Boucher checked the list of New York Rangers who already have reported for the opening here today of the National Hockey League club's fall training.

Nine regulars and six rookies have checked in at Ranger headquarters and it was expected Coulter and Pratt would be on hand when the team engaged in its first workout.

Regulars

The regulars who have reported are forwards Lynn Patrick, Phil Watsoon, Neil and Mac Colville, Bryan Hextall, Clint Smith, Alex Shibicky and Alf Pike, and defenceman Ott Heller.

Angus (Scotty) Cameron and Grant Warwick, stars of Regina Rangers, Patrick farm team which won the Allan Cup last spring, are among the newcomers who will strive for major league berths. Cameron and Warwick are forwards, as are two other hopefuls, Norm Burns who chased pucks last winter with Washington Eagles of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League and Norm Tustin who campaigned for Minneapolis Millers in the professional American Association.

The other rookies in camp are Bill Juzda, young defence holdover from the disbanded Philadelphia Ramblers and Omer (Buck) Kelly, candidate for Dave Kerr's vacated goal post. Kelly played with the American Association Tulsa Oilers last season.

Other Vacancies

Besides the goal positioon, which Kerr's retirement left open, Rangers have three other spots to fill. The vacancies occurred through the induction of defenceman Murray (Muzz) Patrick into the United States Army and the sale of forwards Dutch Hiller to the N. H. L. Detroit Red Wings and Kilby Macdonald to Hershey Bears of the American Hockey League.

Another former Philadelphia Ramber forward, Alan Kuntz, is taking military training at Brockville, Ont., but has notified Patrick he will be granted leave of absence to join the Rangers about Nov. 1.

Ramblers, a Ranger farm team in the American Hockey League, were disbanded after the end of the 1940-41 season.

American Association

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Standings and schedule in the American Professional Football Association:

Clubs	W	L	T	Pts	Points For	Against
Long Island	3	2	0	6	32	38
Paterson	2	1	1	5	27	6
Jersey City	2	0	1	5	15	3
Newark	2	1	0	4	21	30
Wilmington	0	1	2	2	19	39
Providence	0	3	0	0	7	35

Sunday's Scores

Newark 16, Wilmington 13.
Jersey City 6, Long Island 3 (night).
Paterson 1, Providence 0 (forfeit).

Next Sunday's Schedule

Newark at Paterson.
Wilmington at Jersey City.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 11

Lehigh 25, Rutgers 30.
Purdue 24, Indiana 31.
Army 15, Alfred 50.
Cornell Fresh. 18, Colgate Fresh. 40.
Coast Guard 22, Rensselaer P. I. 33.
New Hampshire 34, Maine 22.
Mass. Tech 20, Bates 58.

Eastern Grid Scorers High With Points

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The scoring specialists of eastern collegiate football teams are making a running start for high individual honors this season. At least three stars already have accounted for more than 40 points apiece.

Courtney Driscoll of Marshall (W. Va.) College has tallied eight touchdowns for 48 points to take the lead in the scoring title which his teammate, Jackie Hunt, copped last year with 162 points. Hunt himself still is a contender with 30 points. He made three touchdowns Saturday after a slow start earlier in the season.

Driscoll's total was achieved in four games, but Milt Jannone of Hamilton (N. Y.) College has scored seven touchdowns in two games to tie with Jack Thompson of the Connecticut Coast Guard Academy for second honors.

Thompson has scored five touchdowns and place-kicked an even dozen extra points for a total of 42 points in four games.

His remarkable footwork, however, has been surpassed by Navy's place-kicking expert, Bob Leonard, who has collected 13 points after touchdown in three games, five of them Saturday.

The leading scorers, showing position, games, touchdowns, points after touchdown, field goals and total points:

	Pos	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Driscoll, Marshall	hb	4	8	0	0	48
Jannone, Hamilton	hb	2	7	0	0	42
Thompson, Cst Grd	qb	4	5	12	0	42
Tomasic, Temple	hb	3	6	0	0	36
Detzel, St. Vincent	hb	4	6	0	0	36
Hunt, Marshall	hb	4	5	0	0	30
McCallister, Norwich	qb	4	3	7	0	25
Semes, Duquesne	hb	3	4	0	0	24
Pace, Hartwick	hb	3	4	0	0	24
Levy, Moravian	hb	4	4	0	0	24
Carter, Coast Guard	hb	3	4	0	0	24
Sutch, Temple	hb	3	4	0	0	24
Tewksbury, Williams	hb	4	4	0	0	24
Ruthko, Indiana (Pa)	T					
	hb	2	4	0	0	24
Grigas, Holy Cross	fb	3	4	0	0	24
Jones, Rutgers	hb	3	4	0	0	24
Hogan, Delaware	hb	3	4	0	0	24
Petrella, Penn State	hb	2	4	0	0	24
Douglas, Dartmouth	fb	3	4	0	0	24
Harrell, Marshall	hb	4	3	5	0	23
*Colella, Canisius	fb	3	3	5	0	23
Neff, Moravian	hb	4	3	4	0	23
Kissell, Boston Col	fb	3	3	1	1	22
Seltzer, Morris Harvey	hb	4	3	2	0	20

* Does not include Sunday's game.

Cornell Wasting No Time Getting Ready for Navy

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Back from Boston and still unbeaten after meeting Harvard, Coach Carl Snavely's Cornell football team gathered at a session yesterday to map strategy to be used against the Navy squad from Annapolis at Baltimore next Saturday.

The Cornellians came through the Harvard fray in good condition and Snvaely commented on the improved tackling, blocking and timing in the game against Harvard.

Saturday Clash for Harvard Looms as Old-Fashioned Game

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With any sort of a presentable day for football, New England fans should enjoy an old-fashioned Harvard-Dartmouth ball game in the Stadium next Saturday. While the big Green, under its new coach, Tuss McLaughry, is one of the surprise teams of the current season and has three victories to its credit, Harvard has a much more advanced unit this early than those to play Dartmouth in recent years.

The game which Harvard lost to Penn, 19 to 0, must be discounted and the contest Saturday in which Cornell triumphed 7-0 is a better medium to judge by. Where the Red team from Ithaca had been the decided pre-game favorite, Harvard exhibited a complete reversal of the form against Penn and did everything but tie the score.

Needed Good Back

On the line of scrimmage Harvard took the honors. Had the Crimson a really good, hard running fullback, able to make distance on his own, that Cornell line would have been shattered often. Even with better down the field blocking, Lee, McNicol and O'Donnell could have piled up yardage.

Where the Crimson punting handicapped the team against Penn it was immensely helpful against Cornell. MacKinney drove the Big Red back time and again with his powerful left-footed boots. In fact, he booted that ball so far that proper coverage was lacking and several run backs by Lou Buffalino of Cornell were possible.

Beat Iself

Offensively the Crimson helped to beat itself with questionable choice of plays and the bane of every coach's existence—fumbles. The fumbles for the most part were those of inexperience and dismissable in the expectation that repetition is not likely.

The gravest error in judgment probably was the choice of a cutback sweep for a needed one-foot first down. Seldom had the Harvard quick thrusts inside the tackles been piled up and even though Cornell might have been set, Monday quarterbacking cannot be denied that that would have succeeded.

Bright Side

On the bright side for next Saturday is the improved Harvard line. When, and if, the backers-up continue to improve, Dartmouth is going to have some fun cracking the Crimson forwards. Little Johnny Page, center, backed up well after replacing Burgy Ayres who reacted slowly. Later Lloyd Anderson went in and showed definite promise.

In the backfield Cleo O'Donnell, Jr., gave the Crimson hopes a lift, but only threatened to get away offensively. Walter Wilson, sophomore who went well for a brief spell against Penn, is still another probable light yet to shine, although he did not get into the line-up against Cornell.

McNicol Sparks

The one spark that Harvard had against Cornell and did not have against Penn was Don McNicol, play caller and passer. He should inflict some real damage against Dartmouth if all goes well. His pass to Doug Pirnie, Crimson sprinter inserted for just that play, was completed, but the inexperienced sprinter stumbled and when tackled from behind fumbled deep in Cornell territory and the ball was recovered by the visitors.

A stated so many times before this season, Harvard lacks depth to establish a genuine threat. Along with the depth it also needs a really good breakaway back. Young O'Donnell, Walter Wilson, Doug Pirnie and Wayne Johnson are squad men without experience of established reputation.

Just a Dream

Of course it is little more than idle chatter to imagine a Lou Buffalino of Cornell or a Bert Stiff of Penn in the Crimson backfield, but one or both would turn the Crimson tide to a new high-water mark. Whether Dick Harlow and Al McCoy can find such an individual on Soldiers Field in the near future is something again.

From a Crimson viewpoint, the two vital turning points occurred when Harvard failed to make its first down on the Cornell 20 and the unfortunate result of the spot pass to Pirnie. Had either of these succeeded there is no knowing what might have happened.

One-Man Grid Teams

DALLAS, Oct. 13 (AP)—Southwest Conference football teams are a collection of one-man gangs this year.

Home ground of versatile, balanced backfields, the Conference has lapsed into the familiar pattern of other grid sections—building running and passing attacks around one key man on each team.

Eliminate one certain back from each of the seven Conference teams and each would slow to the pace of a sputtering 1914 model auto.

Mainstay of the potent grid aggregation Dana Bible has assembled at Texas is Pete Layden, who kicks, runs, passes and blocks in devastating fashion. Longhorn followers admit Jack Crain and Vernon Martin are valuable adjuncts, but their main hopes go on Layden for the punch to produce a conference champion and a bowl bid.

Matty Bell's offense at Southern Methodist rests upon Preston Johnston, line crusher de luxe who also boots the Mustangs out of tough spots.

Rice Institute's scintillating ground game chugs along behind battering Bob Brumley. Take out Brumley and the Jess Neely machine would fall into low gear.

Texas Christian's offensive setup centers around Kyle Gillespie. Hailed in Forth Worth as another Sam Baugh or Davey O'Brien, Gillespie is carrying the passing and punting burden and doing most of the running for the frogs.

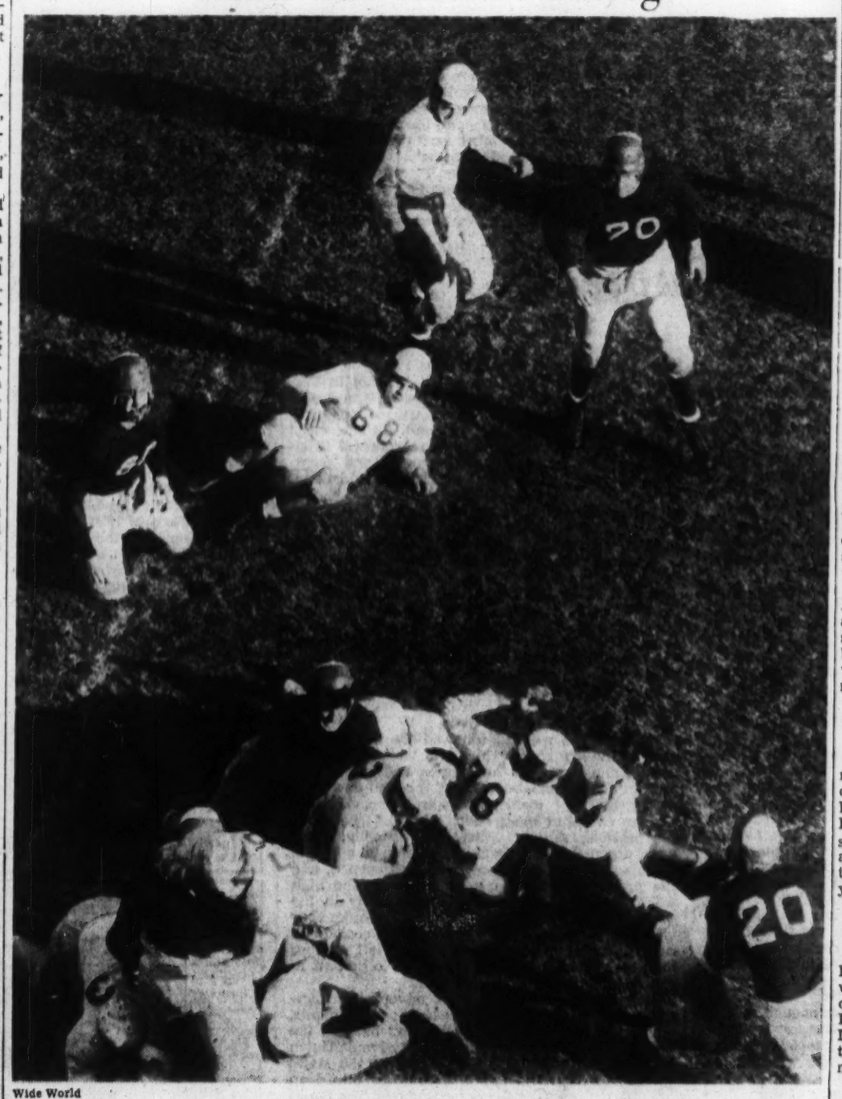
At Texas A. and M., where the Cadets loom as tough Conference competitors despite the absence of the great John Kimbrough and Jim Thomason, Coach Homer Norton pins his hopes for a score-producing attack on Derace Moser.

At Arkansas, Fred Thomsen's Razorbacks hope Chick Forte, triple-threater, will see them through the Conference grind.

What happened to Baylor last year after Jack Wilson went out with injuries is one of the bluest chapters in the Golden Bears' pigskin history. Wilson is to Baylor what publicity is to a movie actor.

Seven boys—Layden, Johnston, Brumley, Gillespie, Moser, Forte, and Wilson—carry the main offensive hopes for teams. Keep these lads on the field and the next nine weeks may produce a Rose Bowl nominee from the Southwest.

'Much Ado About Nothing'



Wide World

Cornell Attack Bogs Down

Cornell's Joe Martin found no path through the Harvard forwards such as Bert Stiff of Penn did a week ago Saturday. This pile up is halted by the Harvard left tackle, Vern Miller, and left guard, Dick Pfister. Three men from Ithaca, Roy Johnson, end; Jim Blanchard, center, and Dan Nehrer, blocking back, have "ganged" Miller without success, and Pfister further added to the confusion by "submarining" Captain Wolff, and Norm Christensen, leaving Martin, the ball carrer, nowhere to go. George Heiden (20) of Harvard is avoiding a block from Ken Stofer to get at Martin, and Loren MacKinney, Harvard left end, is grabbing Martin from behind. It would appear at the top of the picture as though Peabody (68) might have been mousetrapped. Cornell players Nos. 66 and 43 are Russ Gelb, guard, and Lou Buffalino, tailback. The other Harvard man (70) is Tom Gardiner, right tackle.

Frost With Leafs

TORONTO (CP)—Harry Frost, right-winger with Hershey Bears of the American Hockey League last year, will train with Toronto Leafs of the National League this season, Coach Clarence Day has announced. Frost was selected for the A. H. L.'s All-Star team last year.

Dartmouth Wins Tri-Meet

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 13 (AP)—Dartmouth's cross-country team won a triangular meet Saturday over Colgate and Vermont. Don Burnham, sophomore star from Lebanon, N. H., finished first, setting a new record for the Dartmouth course of 23m., 11s.

Rockets Buy Two

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Rockets of the American Hockey League have announced the purchase of two defense men, Vic Lofvendahl of Winnipeg and Art Sholquist of Saskatoon.

Coach Danny Cox said they would report here next Wednesday.

Sectional Lead—California and So. California Look Better as Stanford Topples

Five Teams Are Unbeaten In Southwest Conference

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Out of the confusion of an exciting football week end, the exploits of the Southwest Conference stand out like a beacon on a stormy night.

With three weeks of the campaign now history, five of the seven members of the Southwest Conference still remain unbeaten and untied and one of them at least—the Texas Longhorns—belongs at or close to the top of an early national ranking.

Baylor, Rice, Texas A. & M., and Texas Christian likewise boast perfect records and of these, Rice's Owls have just engineered the biggest upset of the young season, a stunning 10.9 defeat to Tulane's mighty Green Wave.

The sensational showing by the Texas contingent is in sharp contrast to certain other sections, notably the Pacific Coast Conference where not one unbeaten outfit remains.

All told, 29 major schools still have perfect records. In addition to the five southwest representatives, they are split this way:

East: Navy, Army, Fordham, Temple, Villanova, Penn, Dartmouth, Columbia, Cornell, Duquesne, and Rutgers.

Western Conference: Minnesota, Michigan, Northwestern, and Ohio State.

Big Six: Nebraska.

Southeastern Conference: Vanderbilt (Georgia and Mississippi State have been tied but not beaten).

Southern Conference: Duke and Clemson.

Independents: Notre Dame, Detroit, and Santa Clara.

Rocky Mountain Big Seven: Utah and Colorado State.

This list is due for sharp revision this week, as a study of the schedule, by sections, will show.

Southwest

Texas, which has run up 108 points in trouncing Colorado, Louisiana State, and Oklahoma in succession, should have no troubles in its first Conference test against Arkansas, beaten 20-7 by Baylor last week. Texas A. and M., which routed New York University 49-7 with a second-half drive, tackles Texas Christian, 20-14 conqueror of Indiana, in a match of undefeated elevens.

Meantime, Baylor invades Philadelphia to face Villanova's Wildcats, who barely nipped Florida, 6-0. Rice, after its surprising conquest of Tulane, moves into Baton Rouge to play Louisiana State, which showed unexpected strength in outplaying Mississippi State in a scoreless draw. Southern Methodist tackles Auburn at Birmingham.

Midwest

Northwestern and Michigan battle at Evanston in the biggest duel of the week. Held to a 14-14 score in the first period, Northwestern uncovered tremendous scoring power in a 41-14 rout of Wisconsin for its second victory. Michigan, with Tom Kuzma leading the way, made if three in a row in a 40-0 victory over hapless Pitt. The Panthers face more trouble at Minneapolis, where they play Minnesota's Gophers, who crushed Illinois, 34-6, with Bruce Smith and Bill Daley in the starring roles. Ohio State and Purdue, and Wisconsin and Iowa are other Conference pairings. Indiana, beaten three times in a row, meets another tough foe in Nebraska's Cornhuskers, Big Six champions, who toppled Kansas, 30-0. Illinois plays Drake.

Missouri, which opened its Big Six campaign with a 35-0 victory over Kansas State, plays Iowa State next. Kansas State meets Oklahoma. Kansas has a tough foe in non-Conference in Marquette, barely beaten, 13-7, by Michigan State. Detroit, another independent, plays Oklahoma A. and M.

Far West

Stanford's unexpected 10-0 defeat at Oregon State left the conference race wide open. Oregon State gets the week off but the others all will be active. Washington, which broke a two-game losing streak by outpointing Washington State, 23-13, tackles U. C. L. A., 14-7 victors over Montana. Washington State travels south to meet Southern California, beaten 20-6 by Oregon. Oregon's next foe is California, beaten 13-0 by Santa Clara, its second loss in a row.

Santa Clara meets Michigan State, while Stanford plays San Francisco.

South

Vanderbilt, which ripped Kentucky, 39-15, risks its perfect record against Georgia Tech, beaten 20-0 by Notre Dame, in one of Saturday's two Southeastern Conference games. The other pits Alabama against Tennessee, first time in years these two have come up to their encounter both beaten Tulane will try to get back on the winning track against North Carolina, 27-14 victim of Fordham's Rams last week.

Duke, Southern Conference power, romped through Maryland, 50-0, last week and should get safely past Colgate, upset 18-6 by Dartmouth. Maryland probably is in for more trouble with Florida. Conference games will pit Citadel against Furman, Davidson against Virginia Tech, and North Carolina State against Wake Forest. Clemson, the defending champion, will be idle this Saturday after a convincing 26-13 triumph over Boston College. Non-conference Virginia, which spilled Richmond 44-0, plays Virginia Military, beaten 27-20 by Army at West Point.

East

One perfect record will go by the boards in the clash between powerful Navy and Cornell. Navy had only a workout against Lafayette, 31-2, while Cornell, nipping Harvard, 7-0, earned its second one-touchdown victory. Columbia, paced to a 21-0 triumph over Princeton by Paul Governali, expects trouble from invading Georgia, and Army will need everything against gallant Yale, beaten but not disgraced by powerful Penn, 28-13. Dartmouth, facing Harvard, Penn, playing Princeton, and Fordham, tackling West Virginia, should be safe for another week. Notre Dame expects no trouble with de-emphasized Carnegie Tech, and Temple, 17-7 victor over Georgetown, should hurdle Penn State. Rutgers and Duquesne play minor opposition, the former meeting Fort Monmouth while Duquesne plays St. Vincent.

Holy Cross, spilled 6-0 by Syracuse on a fourth period blocked kick, plays Mississippi, held to a 14-14 draw by Georgia. Syracuse faces New York University. Boston College and Manhattan, Georgetown and George Washington are other eastern pairings.

Rocky Mountain

Big Seven games pit Utah, 60-0 conqueror of Wyoming, against Brigham Young, which spilled Denver, 13-7, Colorado, 13-7 victor over Utah State, against Colorado State, and Wyoming against Denver.

Thirteenth Shutout

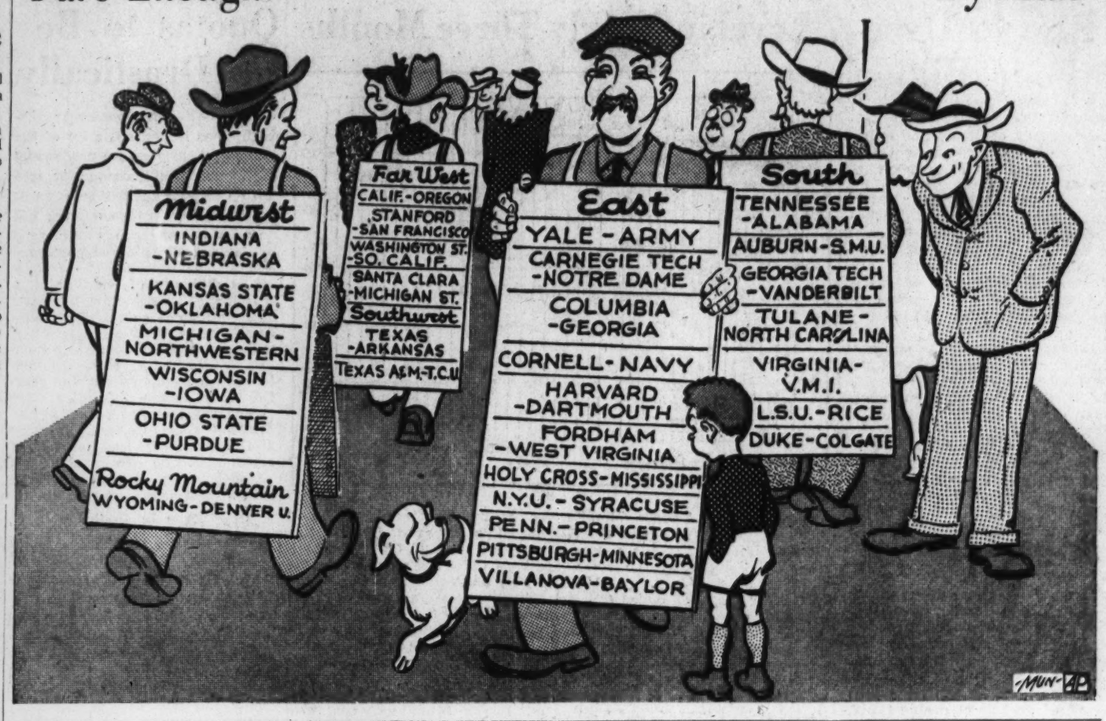
LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 13 (AP)—John Marshall High of Richmond won its 13th straight game and 13th shutout Saturday by defeating Glass High of Lynchburg, 13 to 0.

American Pro Football League Result

By the Associated Press

New York 23, Cincinnati 14.

Fare Enough— *By Mun'*



Bears and Giants Remain At Top of Pro Grid Heap

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Chicago Bears teed off on the Chicago Cardinals yesterday and left little doubt regarding their position at the top of the western division in the National (pro) Football League with a 53-to-7 triumph.

Over in the eastern sector, the New York Giants kept up their unbeaten pace by downing the Philadelphia Eagles, 16 to 7, getting their first touchdown before the customers were seated following a blocked kick.

That retained first place for the divisional leaders but in the East the Washington Redskins, champions of that division a year ago, hurdled Brooklyn and moved into second place. The only change in the west half was Detroit's move from last to fourth position.

The Lions' advance came on their 17-to-7 verdict over Cleveland. Brooklyn skidded by losing to the Green Bay Packers, 30 to 7, while the Redskins climbed on their 24-to-20 triumph over the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Made Show

The Bears made a show of their cross-town rivals. They piled up a total of 613 yards gained, getting 376 of them through the air.

Just to show the Cardinals how easily they could score, the winners gathered 20 points in the first period, the third tally coming when George McAfee was trapped on a pass play but eluded the tacklers and skipped 59 yards for the six-pointer.

Detroit's win over Cleveland was the Lion's first under the coaching of big Bill Edwards. Another newcomer, Harry Hopp of Nebraska's 1940 Rose Bowl squad, climaxed a 65-yard march by smashing over from the three in the opening frame.

Scoring Play

The scoring play was set up on a 47-yard pass thrown by Byron (Whizzer) White to Paul Szakash.

Detroit's other tally was registered on Ned Mathews' 26-yard flip to end Bill Fisk. Charley Hanneman's field goal was sandwiched oetween the touchdowns. White's punt that traveled only 17 yards gave Cleveland the inspiration for its lone score.

Pittsburgh's Steelers tied the count at 7-all in the second period of their struggle with the Washington Redskins, then relaxed while the sectional champions of a year ago built up a 24 to 7.

A torrid Steeler spurt in the final quarter brought the count to 24 to 20 and a dropped pass by Don Looney, last year's best pass catching end, cost Pittsburgh a possible upset victory.

Added Field Goal

After getting their touchdown at the very outset of the game the Giants added a field goal by Andy Marefos in the second and a touchdown by Howie Yeager in the fourth. The Eagles produced an offense that carried them across the midfield stripe but three times, once going to the 34-yard line.

The Packers waited only five minutes for their first tally then kept right on exploding for others in every period. Andy Uram chalked up the second on a brilliant 90-yard broken field run. A total of 54 passes were thrown, the Dodgers counting their marker on a 19-yard heave from Ace Parker to Perry Schwartz in the third.

Brooklyn gained 126 yards on 13 completed tosses while the Packers got 181 yards on 14.

The standings, results and schedule:

Western Division

Clubs	W	L	T	Pts	Opp. Pts
Bears	3	0	0	126	45
Green Bay	4	1	0	108	52
Cleveland	2	3	0	62	109
Detroit	1	2	1	33	58
Cardinals	0	3	1	40	91

Eastern Division

New York	4	0	0	84	20
Washington	2	1	0	37	37
Brooklyn	2	2	0	45	71
Philadelphia	1	3	0	23	71
Pittsburgh	0	4	0	31	88

Yesterday's Results

Green Bay 30, Brooklyn 7.
New York 16, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago Bears 53, Chicago Cardinals 7.
Washington 24, Pittsburgh 20.
Detroit 17, Cleveland 7.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Green Bay at Cleveland.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Detroit at Chicago Bears.
Chicago Cardinals at Brooklyn.
Washington at Philadelphia.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bluenose, Canadian schooner, won second race of fishermen's series from Gertrude L. Thebaud.

Five Years Ago

Gabby Hartnett, veteran Chicago Cub catcher, opposed a rumored switch to Brooklyn and was assured a job for the next season with the Chicago Nationals by Owner P. K. Wrigley.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 11

East

Army 27, Virginia M. I. 20.
Dartmouth 18, Colgate 6.
Cornell 7, Harvard 0.
Texas A. & M. 49, New York University 7.
Columbia 21, Princeton 0.
Syracuse 6, Holy Cross 0.
Penn 28, Yale 13.
Brown 14, Rhode Island State 7.
Boston University 17, Upsala 0.
Navy 41, Lafayette 2.
Drexel 19, Buffalo 6.
West Virginia 20, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Wesleyan 7, Connecticut 0.
Tufts 15, Bates 13.
Colby 13, Vermont 0.
Rochester 13, Kenyon 0.
Lock Haven (Pa.) T. 13, Slippery Rock T. 0.
Maine 7, New Hampshire 7 (tie).
Coast Guard 34, Rensselaer Polytechnic 0.
Rutgers 16, Lehigh 6.
Penn State 27, Bucknell 13.
Haverford 27, Susquehanna 0.
Trinity 35, Worcester 0.
Delaware 24, Ursinus 0.
Muhlenberg 26, Carnegie Tech 6.
Clemson 26, Boston College 13.
Williams 38, Northeastern 0.
Norwich 30, Massachusetts State 0.
St. Lawrence 19, Springfield 0.
Middlebury 6, Union 0.
Clarkson 7, Alfred 7 (tie).
Concord 13, Potomac State 6.
Morehead T. 26, Davis and Elkins 7.
Indiana (Pa.) T. 33, Edinboro T. 13.
West Virginia Tech 13, Shepherd 0.
Mansfield (Pa.) T. 26, Bloomsburg T. 0.
Shippensburg (Pa.) T. 6, East Stroudsburg T. 0.
Amherst 33, Bowdoin 6.
Franklin-Marshall 19, Hampden-Sydney 6.
Marshall 33, Toledo 7.
Hamilton 27, Hobart 12.
Washington College 6, Johns Hopkins 0.
Western Maryland 24, Mt. St. Mary's 21.
Panzer 13, Lowell Textile 2.
N. Y. Aggies 19, Nat'l Farm School 6.
St. Alselm's 13, American Interna'l 0.
Swarthmore 20, American University 0.
Washington and Jefferson 7, Dickinson 6.
Thiel, 26, Clarion 0.
New Britain (Conn.) T. 36, Trenton T. 0.
West Liberty 12, Glenville 7.

South

Alabama 61, Howard 0.
Auburn 34, Louisiana Tech 0.
Notre Dame 20, Georgia Tech 0.
Vanderbilt 39, Kentucky 15.
Tennessee 26, Dayton 0.
Virginia 44, Richmond 0.
Newanee 7, Davidson 0.
Memphis State 38, Livingston, Ala., T. 0.
Winston-Salem T. 13, St. Augustine, Fla., T. 13 (tie).
North Carolina State 0, Furman 0 (tie).
Mississippi State 0, Louisiana State 0 (tie).
East Tennessee T. 8, Emory & Henry 6.
Villanova 6, Florida 0.
Catawba 29, High Point 0.
Ramsey 34, Murphy 0.
Shaw 20, Howard 6.
Dillard 19, Mississippi Industrial 6.
Appalachian State 35, West Carolina T. 0.
Mercer 25, Georgia T. 0.
King 26, Maryville 7.
Hardin-Simmons 27, Centenary 0.
Wake Forest 6, South Carolina 6 (tie).
Fordham 27, North Carolina 14.
William and Mary 16, Virginia Tech 7.
Duke 50, Maryland 0.

Midwest

Adrian 7, Ferris 6.
Michigan Tech 14, Northern Michigan 0.
Dubuque 18, Iowa Wesleyan 2.
St. Joseph's (Ind.) 20, Central (Ind.) Normal 6.
Bluefield (W. Va.) 25, Rio Grande 7.
Lawrence 19, Carleton 7.
Whitewater Teachers 15, Oshkosh 7.
Gustavus Adolphus 13, River Falls Teachers 13 (tie).
Northern (Ill.) State Teachers 6, Illinois Normal 0.
Monmouth 14, Coe 6.
Manchester 26, Valparaiso 7.
North Central 13, Wheaton 0.
Lake Forest 20, Carroll 13.
Bemidji (Minn.) Teachers 34, Duluth Teachers 0.
Omaha 20, Simpson 0.
Concordia (Moorhead) 7, Hamline 0.
Kearney Teachers 13, Peru Teachers 7.
North Dakota University 14, South Dakota University 7.
Loras 13, Central (Iowa) 6.
Northwestern College 20, Aurora 0.
Augustana (Sioux Falls) 66, Huron 6.
Fort Hays State 57, College of Emporia 0.
Southern Illinois Normal 27, Arkansas State 0.
Tulsa 19, Creighton 7.
Ohio Wesleyan 27, Baldwin Wallace 14.
Washburn 7, Pittsburgh Kansas Teachers 7 (tie).
Kalamazoo College 7, Michigan Normal 0.
Eureka 13, Elmhurst 7.
Macalester 27, Augsburg 6.
St. Cloud Tchrs 12, Mankato Tchrs 7.
St. Thomas 21, St. Johns 6.
Desales College 26, Grand Rapids 6.
Platteville, Wis., Tchrs 16, Stevens Point 7.
Bradley 27, Ripon 6.
St. Ambrose 19, Augustana (Rock Island) 0.
Michigan 40, Pittsburgh 0.
Northwestern 41, Wisconsin 14.
Michigan State 13, Marquette 7.
Cincinnati 37, Wayne University 0.
Marietta 7, Mount Union 6.
Wooster 10, Denison 2.
Otterbein 14, Oberlin 12.
Bowling Green 9, Miami (Ohio) 0.
Ohio University 20, Western Kentucky Tchrs 7.
Westminster (Pa) 20, Hiram 0.
Minnesota 34, Illinois 6.
Texas Christian 20, Indiana 14.
Nebraska 32, Kansas 0.
Missouri 35, Kansas State 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 41, Washington (Mo) 12.
Missouri Valley 26, Culver-Stockton 0.
Cornell (Iowa) 17, Beloit 13.
Wabash 14, Earlham 6.
Heidelberg 19, Capital 13.
North Dakota State 25, South Dakota State 0.
Luther 20, St. Olaf 0.
Parsons 40, Carthage 0.
Grinnell 12, Knox 0.
Millikin 33, Illinois College 0.
Indiana State 6, Franklin 0.
Depauw 14, Hanover 0.
Rose Poly 20, Evansville 2.

Southwest

Southeastern Oklahoma State 25, Central Oklahoma State 0.
New Mexico In. 33, New Mexico Highland U. 12.
Texas A & I 46, Sam Houston State 7.
Texas Wesleyan 25, McMurray 6.
St. Mary's (San Antonio) 25, Eastern New Mexico 0.
Texas Mines 53, 260th Coast Artillery 6.
Baylor 20, Arkansas 7.
Rice 10, Tulane 9.
Southern Methodist 34, College of Pacific 0.
Texas 40, Oklahoma 7.
Southwestern Oklahoma Tech 3, Oklahoma City 0.

Rocky Mountain

Utah 60, Wyoming 6.
Colorado 13, Utah State 7.
Colorado College 28, Montana State 7.
Idaho (Southern Branch) 13, Western State 6.
Pueblo Junior College 0, Adams State 0 (tie).

Far West

Santa Clara 13, California 0.
Oregon State 10, Stanford 0.
Oregon 20, Southern California 6.
Washington 23, Washington State 13.
Army Air Corps (Moffet Field) 26, California Ramblers 6.
Arizona State Teachers (Flagstaff) 34, New Mexico State 0.
California Aggies 21, Humboldt 0.
Eastern Oregon 21, Portland Freshmen 13.
Whittier 14, Pomona 6.
Occidental 13, Redlands 0.
New Mexico 0, Tempe Ariz. Tea. 0 (tie).
Arizona 26, Nevada 7.
Pacific Lutheran 7, St. Martins 0.
Portland 6, Western Washington 6 (tie).
Fresno State 26, Santa Barbara State 0.
California Polytechnic 0, Chico State 0 (tie).

Results Oct. 12

Regis 25, Panhandle A. & M. 7.
Scranton 12, St. Benaventure 7.
Providence 12, Canisius 12 (tie).
Xavier 25, John Carroll 0.
Lasalle 21, Niagara 0.
St. Mary's 30, San Francisco 0.

Dudley Best Point Scorer; Driscoll Next

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Bill Dudley, Virginia's fleet halfback, is showing the way to the nation's football scorers as the season approaches the half-way mark.

In four games Dudley had scored eight touchdowns, one field goal and added five points after touchdowns for a total of 56, eight more than Courtney Driscoll, teammate of Jackie Hunt at Marshall, W. Va., College. Hunt, 1940 champion, got away to a slow start this season.

Driscoll, a halfback, has scampered through four foes for eight touchdowns and a total of 48 points.

Otto Graham, one of the many Northwestern sophomores, has the best average, however, with 30 points in two games. The Wildcats defeated Kansas State and Wisconsin by top-heavy scores.

Tony Porto, the Creighton adding machine, is second to Driscoll with 42 tallies.

The leaders:

Player, College	Pos.	G	TD	PAT	FG	Tot.
Eastern Sector						
C. Driscoll, Marshall, hb		4	8	0	0	48
Missouri Valley Conference						
T. Porto, Creighton, hb		4	7	0	0	42
Southwest Conference						
Jack Wilson, Baylor, qb		3	5	6	0	36
Southern Conference						
C. Timmons, Clemson, fb		4	4	12	0	36
Southern Independents						
Bill Dudley, Virginia, hb		4	8	3	1	56
Midwest Independents						
Art Link, Detroit, qb		3	4	7	0	31
Big Ten						
Otto Graham, Northwestern, hb		2	5	0	0	30
T. Kuzma, Michigan, hb		3	5	0	0	30
Southeastern Conference						
L. Davis, Georgia, hb		3	5	0	0	30
Rocky Mountain						
Junie Schuleter, Colorado College, qb		3	4	2	0	26
Pacific Coast						
F. Albert, Stanford, qb		3	2	4	0	18
Big Six						
M. Wade, Missouri, qb		3	3	0	0	18
Big Seven						
Earl Ray, Wyoming, qb		3	3	0	0	18

Prep Schooler Runs 109 Yards for Score

ROME, Ga., Oct. 13 (AP)—A 109½-yard touchdown dash, bettering the listed collegiate record on an intercepted pass, was made by J. M. Culberson, Darlington prep school back.

B. H. Hutchinson, playing for Chicago against Wisconsin in 1916, and Luther Perrin, for Southwestern Louisiana Institute against Stephen F. Austin in 1934, are credited with 105-yard runs as the nation's longest pass interceptions in history.

Culberson flagged a Duncan school pass a half yard inside the end zone and galloped the 109½ yards to help beat the Nashville, Tenn., team Friday night, 32-6.

Seals Buy Lillard

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Purchase of shortstop Bill Lillard from the Philadelphia Athletics was reported Saturday by the San Francisco Baseball Club.

San Francisco sold Lillard to the A's in 1938 for a price, the Seals indicated, of $35,000.

In 1939 he was with Toronto, in the International League. He was recalled by Philadelphia at the end of the season and this year was with Hollywood in the Pacific Coast League.

Trojans Show Improvement Despite Losing to Oregon

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Local fans have a somewhat better impression of both the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles after last week-end's games, but the remainder of the season is anything but bright.

U. S. C. must meet a Washington State team which apparently has improved considerably since its debut here last month when it lost to the Bruins, 7-6. Since then the Cougars knocked over California, and almost defeated a strong Washington Husky team last week end.

Bouncing back from the 33-0 defeat by Ohio State two weeks ago, the Trojans played a bang-up game of football against the Oregon Webfoots—except for one thing: the score of 20-6, Oregon's favor. This game was a hard one to analyze, in that the Trojans made 12 first downs to Oregon's seven and were right with the visitors in yardage gains. The main reason for this victory, from our vantage point, was the superior passing attack launched by Curt Mecham, Webfoot halfback. Time after time, Mecham hurled long and effective passes which brought the Oregon team its three touchdowns, as well as other valuable gains.

Lines Satisfactory

Others who shared honors with Mecham during the afternoon were Bill Regner, Tom Roblin, Jim Newquist, a sparkling 190-pound sophomore fullback, and Elliott Wilson, offensive center who backs up the line on the defense. He stands 6 feet 5 inches tall on his heels and weighs 228 pounds.

Both lines seemed to do their work satisfactorily in this game. In fact, it was hard to believe that this was the same Trojan squad seen in more or less action the week before.

Bobbie Robertson, flashy S. C. quarterback, led his team, which was greatly revamped after the Ohio State drubbing. Seeing all too cleary many of his team's weaknesses, Coach Sam Barry started from the ground up last week in rebuilding it. He stiffened their blocking and tackling, he put stronger material in the forward wall. All in all, despite the sorry score, the Trojan team is a vastly better one than the more than 30,00 fans expected to see.

Different Opinion

Speaking off the record the night before the S. C.-Oregon game, an S. C. official told this correspondent that S. C. expected to beat only U. C. L. A. the rest of this season. I believe that he might have a different opinion now.

This victory by Oregon also proved the ineffectiveness of a so-called "jinx." It had been more than a quarter of a century since the Webfoots had been able to defeat the Trojans in Los Angeles Many attributed this to the mental point of view where the blame really should have been placed on a superior Trojan squad and warmer weather than the northern players had been accustomed to. Last week end, neither was "hot" enough to hold the Oregonians.

* * *

There was one man and one man alone who was responsible for the Bruin victory over the University of Montana last Friday night in the Colliseum. He was little Clarence Mackey, 150-pound halfback who joins that memorable list of Negro gridders who have sparked the Bruins to many victories: Kenny Washington, Jackie Robinson, and Woody Strode. It is not possible to compare Mackey with his predecessors, because in many ways he does not measure up. Not yet, at least. But when he picks 'em up and lays 'em down, that little fellow moves along the turf and there's no stopping him.

He romped through the Grizzlies twice to reach pay dirt, giving the Bruins both ther scores in the 14-7 victory. Most fans expected the Westwood Village boys to do even better than this against the weaker Montana team, but obviously, U. C. L. A. has not completely recovered from the Stanford defeat of the week before.

The outstanding Montana player undoubtedly was Bill Leapheart, who was on the go every minute of the game. The scrappy visitors more than once threw a scare into the Bruins when it appeared that perhaps they might win after all.

* * *

Oregon State, the team that U. S. C. beat at the start of the season, threw the entire Pacific Coast Conference into an uproar last week end by downing the believed-to-be-invincible Stanford Indians at Corvalis. First reports to reach the Southland of this game indicated that a sloppy field had more than a little to do with this upset.

This leaves Santa Clara the only team on the Coast to be undefeated, but none in the Conference enjoys that distinction. Therefore, the championship is wide open—the season has hardly started.

California was swamped by Santa Clara 13-0 last week end, St. Mary's outclassed the College of the Pacific 34-0.

* * *

Because of lack of material, U. C. L. A. last week cancelled its freshman game with California and indicated that similar action would be taken for later contests.

A. S., 3d.

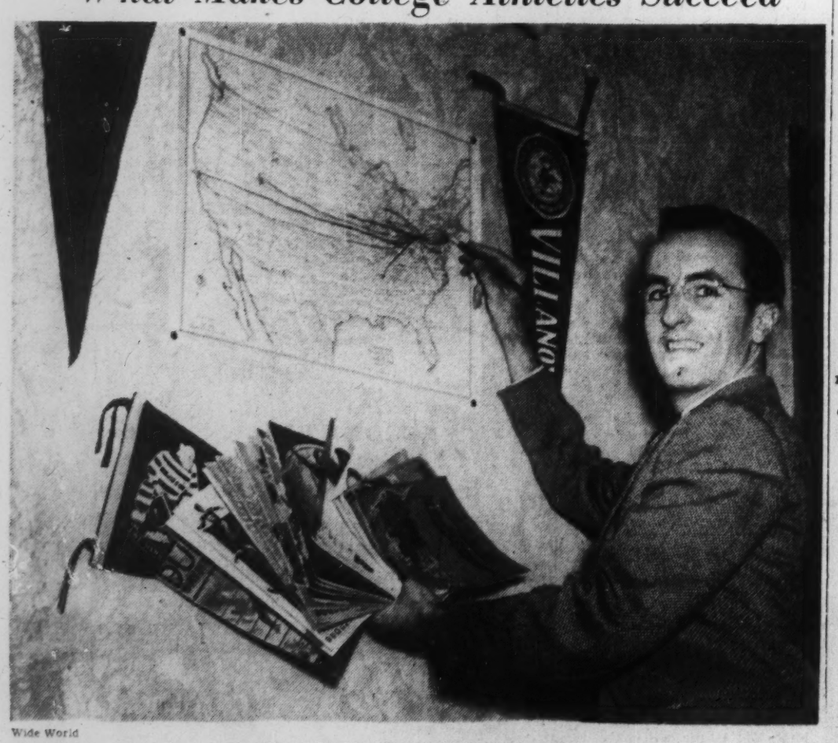
College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 11

Harvard 1, Springfield 1.
Brown 3, Mass. Tech 1.
Yale 3, Williams 0.
Yale freshmen 2, Williston Academy 1.
Harvard Freshmen 2, Worcester Academy 0.
Wesleyan 6, University of Connecticut 4.
Penn 4, West Chester T. 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 3, Stevens Tech 0.
Cornell 1, Princeton 0.
Hamilton 2, Rochester 0.
East Stroudsburg (Pa.) T. 3, Ithaca College 0.

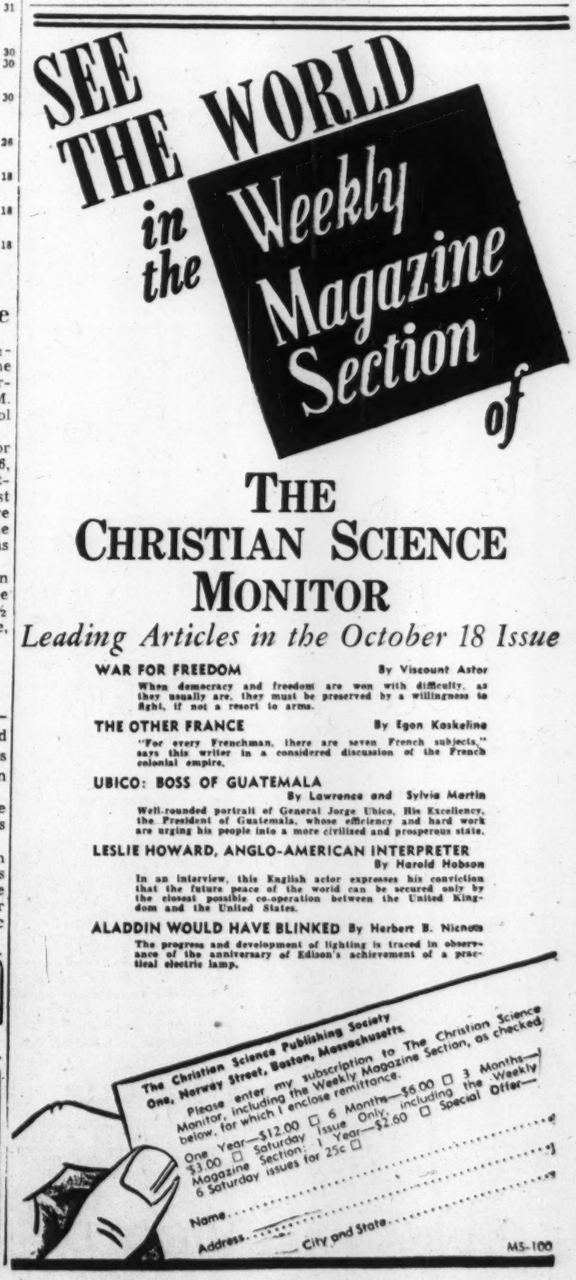
What Makes College Athletics Succeed



Wide World

Duke's No. 1 Sports Follower

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Bill Lingan of McDonald, Pa., a senior in the School of Business Administration at Duquesne University, who is the No. 1 sports fan of the college. Bill has traveled more than 15,000 miles to see Duquesne athletes in action, and before the June graduation expects to make the total 22,400 miles. He is shown with the map of the United States on which he keeps a record of his trips.


SEE THE WORLD
in the
Weekly Magazine Section
of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Leading Articles in the October 18 Issue
WAR FOR FREEDOM By Viscount Astor
When democracy and freedom are won with difficulty, as they usually are, they must be preserved by a willingness to fight, if not a resort to arms.
THE OTHER FRANCE By Egon Koskeline
"For every Frenchman, there are seven French subjects," says this writer in a considered discussion of the French colonial empire.
UBICO: BOSS OF GUATEMALA By Lawrence and Sylvia Martin
Well-rounded portrait of General Jorge Ubico, His Excellency, the President of Guatemala, whose efficiency and hard work are urging his people into a more civilized and prosperous state.
LESLIE HOWARD, ANGLO-AMERICAN INTERPRETER By Harold Hobson
In an interview, this English actor expresses his conviction that the future peace of the world can be secured only by the closest possible co-operation between the United Kingdom and the United States.
ALADDIN WOULD HAVE BLINKED By Herbert B. Nichols
The progress and development of lighting is traced in observance of the anniversary of Edison's achievement of a practical electric lamp.
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Commerce and Finance

U. S. Exports Soar as Munitions and Planes Flow to England

Business and Industry

Steel Output Off 1½ Points To 94½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Due principally to the two-day strike at the Gary works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., steel operations declined last week 1½ points to 94½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Important action was taken last week to improve the situation in steel and iron scrap, scarcity of which already has caused some curtailment in production," continues the report.

Scrap Under Priority

"General preference order M-24, effective Oct. 11, placed all scrap under full priority. Reports will be required each month for the previous month, from all producers, dealers, brokers and consumers, covering inventory, production, sales and consumption. From these reports a pattern of the market will be developed and a general policy adopted for distribution of scrap under mandatory orders. Priority order No. 1 applies in all its provision as a basis for the new order.

"A further factor in the scrap situation is the announcement last week by Leon Henderson, price administrator, that his office is not considering revision of ceiling prices on scrap or change in classification that might raise prices on some grades. This may release any scrap that has been held for expected better prices.

"Scrap shortage continues to threaten steel production generally and a number of open hearths already are idle. Many mills have less than a month's supply on hand and consumption outruns receipts.

"A growing threat to steel production exists in the labor situation, signalized by the two-day interruption at Chicago last week, which cut the national operating rate 1½ points, representing a substantial tonnage. This may be the start of a concerted drive for the closed shop in the steel industry.

Auto Output Rises

"Automobile production last week was 79,065 units, an increase of 2,245 over the 76,820 built the previous week. This compares with 107,957 in the corresponding week in 1940. Production apparently is at a rate to meet the reduction from last year's figure set by the Government, covering fourth quarter."

The two-day strike at the Gary works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation cut the rate in the Chicago district 9½ points to 92 per cent. This district had scheduled 101 per cent for the week. In all but one of the other districts the rate held or increased. Pittsburgh advanced 1 point to 99 per cent, Wheeling 2 points to 96, New England 7 points to 90, Detroit 2 points to 91, Cincinnati 1 point to 82, Buffalo 2½ points to 93 and Cleveland ½ point to 98 per cent. Eastern Pennsylvania lost 1 point to 93 per cent. Unchanged rates were: Birmingham 95 per cent, St. Louis 83 and Youngstown 98.

Daily Crude Oil Production Declines

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States decreased 217,285 barrels to 3,844,715 for the week ended Oct. 4, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Texas production was off 218,550 to 1,240,300; East Texas, 71,350 to 298,350; California, 7,000 to 628,250; Kansas, 18,950 to 239,700; Louisiana, 1,725 to 333,570 and the Rocky Mountain States, 785 to 114,770.

Illinois increased 14,295 to 431,260; Oklahoma, 7,950 to 432,500; Michigan, 1,710 to 54,690, and Eastern Fields, 1,100 to 113,000.

Week's Auto Output Shows Slight Gain

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated that automobile production this week would total 79,065 units, compared with 76,820 last week and with 108,457 this week a year ago.

The survey cited interruptions to production during the week and added that if operations could be resumed normally in all factories further advances of limited scope would lie ahead.

Takes New Post

© Harris & Ewing

Lewis Compton

Appointed as Executive Assistant to the President of the National Council of American Shipbuilders. Mr. Compton, a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, played an important part in the development of the Naval Expansion Program. He recently resigned as Finance Commissioner of the State of New Jersey to accept this appointment.

Budget Group Seeks $2 Billion Cut In Non-Defense Items

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $2,000,000,000 slash in non-defense expenditures was proposed as the goal of a budget inquiry to be launched this week by a joint congressional economy committee.

Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, author of the tax bill amendment which brought about formation of the 12-member group, told reporters he would propose a one-fourth reduction in domestic expenditures which he estimated would approximate $8,000,000,000 in the fiscal year ending next June 30.

While Senator Byrd predicted that some savings could be made in current spending, Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, another member of the inquiry group, said it was his opinion that there could be no substantial reductions until Congress begins consideration of next year's appropriation measures in January.

Senator George said the finance committee would turn over to the inquiry group a series of estimates by the budget bureau, showing where savings of from $1,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 were possible in this year's outlays.

Senator Byrd said that although there might have been "extravagance" in some items, "there has been a necessity for speed in defense spending that has been some excuse for high costs, and while that has been regretable, I don't believe we can save much there. But it seems to me that we can cut heavily into some of these overloaded government bureaus whose programs have become less essential."

On the other hand, Senator Robert La Follette (Prog), of Wisconsin, another member of the economy group, voiced the opinion that the entire budget, including defense outlays, ought to come in for scrutiny.

Senator La Follette agreed with Senator Byrd and Senator George that blanket percentage reductions in the budget would be impractical.

Others members of the inquiry group include Chairman Carter Glass (D-Va) of the Senate Appropriations Committee; Senators Kenneth McKellar (D-Tenn) and Gerald Nye (R-ND); Chairman Robert Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means Committee; Chairman Clarence Cannon (D-Mo) of the House Appropriations Committee; and Representatives Thomas Cullen (D-NY), Clifton Woodrum (D-Va), Allen Treadway (R-Mass) and John Taber (R-NY).

U. S. Exports Rise to Over Four Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The increasing flow of planes and munitions to Great Britain helped to send United States exports to $455,000,000 during August, the Commerce Department reported today, and boosted total shipments abroad during the second full year of the war to $4,189,000,000.

Imports into this country also climbed as a result of heavy receipts of strategic materials, making the month's total $283,000,000.

During the second 12 months of fighting, the United States shipped $492,000,000 worth of aircraft, double the exports of the previous year, while munitions, including firearms and explosives, increased from $62,000,000 to $173,000,000.

During the 12 months preceding the outbreak of the war, this country exported only $90,000,000 worth of aircraft and $10,000,000 worth of munitions.

The Commerce Department said that shipment of substantial amounts of meats, dairy products and eggs, largely to England, under the Lend-Lease Act was reflected in the rise of edible animal products sent abroad. This total was $129,000,000 in the year ended August 31, a gain of $50,000,000 over the previous year. Total exports of foodstuffs dropped $19,000,000 to $273,000,000, however, as a result of smaller shipments of grain and fruits.

Imports of crude materials and semi-manufacturers amounted to $1,887,000,000 during the year ended with August, an increase of $392,000,000. Among the major imports were $401,000,000 of crude rubber and $161,000,000 of tin.

SINGAPORE (AP)—British Malaya's 1941 exports to the United States are more than one-third above those of 1940, permitting Malaya to contribute $135,000,000 in United States dollar exchange to the Bank of England, Governor Sir Shenton Thomas told the legislative council.

The Governor's report said the placing of dollar exchange at the disposal of the Imperial War Chest had been one of Malaya's chief contributions to the war effort and had "not been made painlessly." The remittance of $135,000,000 covered the 11 months ended July 11, 1941, he said.

Malaya is one of the chief sources of rubber and tin for the United States defense program. The Governor said exports to the United States for the first seven months of 1941 were $201,000,000 against $146,000,000 for the like period of 1940.

Bankhead Attacks Morgenthau's Stand On Farm Price Rise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Dubbing Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau agriculture's "public enemy No. 1," Senator John Bankhead (D), of Alabama, said today that farm state congressmen would oppose any attempt to clamp rigid price ceilings on agriculture.

Senator Bankhead, who has sponsored most of the New Deal farm laws and appropriations in recent years, asserted that he saw no possibility of any inflationary prices for major farm crops.

He hit out at the recent series of Morgenthau statements which contended that rising farm prices have accelerated the danger of inflation and which urged that Government loan stocks of agricultural products be placed on the market to counteract the climbing prices.

Mr. Bankhead challenged the Morgenthau position as "absurd."

"We have big surplus supplies of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, and most other major farm products," he said in an interview. "As long as this exists there can be no inflation in farm prices. To get an inflated price, you must have a scarcity with several buyers bidding for an article. No thinking person is afraid of such a situation in cotton, wheat, or other major crops."

Senator Bankhead, Chairman Ellison Smith (D), of South Carolina, of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and several other Senators who have led congressional battles on farm bills in the past have accused Mr. Morgenthau of forcing down market prices of cotton and other major crops by recent public utterances."

Meanwhile, Senator Elmer Thomas (D), of Oklahoma, said he would press for approval of his bill to revise upward the present system of determining parity prices on agricultural commodities. A parity price is one that gives an article the same relative purchasing power it had in the base period 1909-14.

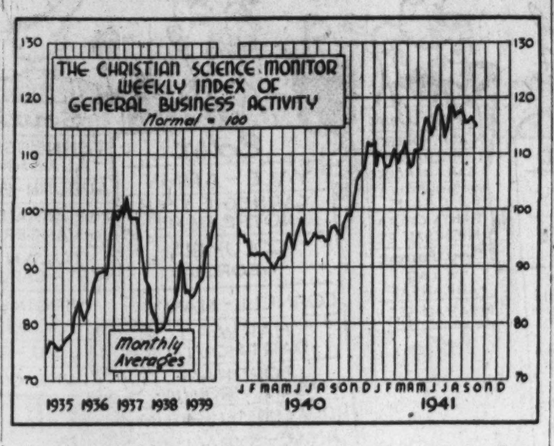
Industrial Rayon Net Steady for Nine Month

CLEVELAND (AP)—Industrial Rayon Corp. reported nine-months net income of $1,706,250, equal to $2.25 a share after providing $2,626,800 for Federal taxes, against $1,720,230 the same period of 1940 when $477,000 was set aside for Federal taxes.

Third quarter net income was $611,198 after providing $968,600 for Federal taxes. "From this balance there was deducted an additional amount of $438,000 as provision for increased tax liability on earnings for the first half year," the company added. The indicated third quarter profit last year was $671,873.

The concern has plants here and in Painesville, Ohio, and Covington, Va.

Monitor Index Reaches Lowest Level in Nearly Three Months



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business conditions declined during the opening week of October to the lowest level since mid-July. At 115.1 (prel.) for the week ended Oct. 4, the index compared with 116.0 for the previous week and 95.1 for the corresponding week last year.

Two of the three components accounted for the decline. Miscellaneous freight carloadings countered seasonal expectations with a further decrease from the high level of two weeks earlier. On an adjusted basis the index dipped to the lowest level since last April.

The volume of check transactions as measured by bank debits outside New York City fell short of seasonal expectations for seasonal and intramonthly increases and the gains of the past two weeks were reduced.

Production of electricity pushed into new high ground with a greater than seasonal advance for the week. The adjusted figure showed a substantial gain, approaching close to the year's high reached twice this year, once early in July and again in September.

Steel operations dropped 2½ points to 94½ per cent of capacity last week. Auto output showed some gains despite interruptions to production. In the textile industry operations continued near capacity. Daily average crude oil output and bituminous coal production declined during the week.

Commodity prices tended lower again last week after recording gains in the previous week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 4* 1941	Sept. 27 1941	Oct. 5 1940
Combined index	115.1	116.0	95.1
Bk debits outside NYC	119.3	121.6	88.0
Elec power production	113.3	111.1	101.2
Misc carloadings	127.7	118.3	96.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week resumed its normal trend, with a sharp decline which accelerated the downslant of the previous fortnight and brought the averages down to the levels of round the Fourth of July, or shortly after the Germans started into Russia. General street opinion seemed to be that the Russian reverses were the primary cause of the decline, which incidentally also took the London market down a peg last week.

Steels and motors led the decline in New York, and Japanese and European bonds did not do so well.

The leading commodities, cotton and wheat, were also soft, and about the only spot of strength in the markets was in the high grade issues, featured by the enormous demand for the Treasury's new offering.

Indices Decline

The business indices declined further. This is only partly due to growing "priorities unemployment," partly to the seasonal factor, which calls for increased activity here which in many major lines like steel and textiles is hardly possible now since such industries are already working at practical capacity—the steel industry limited only by supplies of scrap and pig, the textile industry by the available skilled labor. SPAB'S curb on non-defense building was not entirely a surprise but coming on top of the ruling a few weeks ago which cut off materials from houses to be built for over $6,000 indicated the speed with which the defense program is absorbing available materials.

A thorough-going revolution in the building industry, incidentally is currently in the making, with mass construction, pre-fabrication, and the use of simplified and modernized materials being speeded by the shift of residential construction almost entirely into defense-area low cost mass housing.

Revival of Strikes

A further reason for the drag in business indices lies in the widespread revival of strikes, partly unauthorized and wildcat, partly for the purpose of pushing through the closed shop. Strikes are again appearing at bottleneck points where a small group of strikers can upset the operations of a much larger number of men.

In the automobile industry the race continued between lay-offs from passenger car production, and the defense projects being undertaken by the industry. It is estimated now that between 150,000 and 225,000 men will have to be laid off by the end of the year, for a large proportion of whom there will not yet be at that time defense work.

Ford laid off 20,000 but after union protest this number was quartered. While last spring the emphasis was on industry's taking over construction of airplanes and airplane motors, today the big projects are for increased tank production, aparticularly to supplement the output of the medium or 32-ton tanks now being built by Chrysler alone in the motor industry. First full test of retail demand for the 1942 model passenger cars is expected this month, but there is not much doubt that demand will be well in excess of available cars.

Commodities Decline

Declines were almost universal in the commodity markets. These have been for some time "technically vulnerable," bue to their long rise during the summer. General reasoning on the decline seems to have been that a Russian defeat might diminish the lease-lend demand for commodities, or rush us into the war so much sooner, thereby hastening the day of real price control with teeth and without loopholes.

The once quiet and comparatively newsless life insurance business is getting more and more frequently thrust into the stream of politics and news. Last week Washington tax officials were discussing a new tax on life insurance premiums. This month a legislative committee in Albany, N. Y., is considering a change in the legal list to permit life insurance companies to buy common stocks; SEC Commissioner Sumner Pike will favor it, and so also, it is rumored, will two life insurance company presidents.

The little life insurance companies are getting restive about the big companies taking such large bites of new corporate offerings, as in the recent purchase by Mutual, Met, and New York Life of the entire Telephone offering of $90,000,000 of debentures. And beneath the surface of the industry there is growing criticism of "unauthorized insurance" sales, and the unwillingness or inability of the state authorities to cope realistically with the problem.

Offering a Success

The Treasury's bond offering was a thumping success, more than 10 times over-subscribed even after "policing" of the subscriptions by the Federal Reserve for the purpose of blocking off "free riders" who nevertheless managed to jump aboard in many instances for the substantial short-term profit to be obtained by buying the maturing notes for which a part of the offering is to be exchanged. In sharp contrast to this success is the dwindling success of the defense bond program, sales having declined further in September, making it likely that the Treasury will change and enlarge the selling program in some way.

A novelty was the subscription of the City of New York for $100,000,000 of the new bonds. This is in line with the shifting around in the bond market produced by the change last spring in the tax exempt situation. Private and institutional buyers who do not pay Federal taxes are now shifting into otherwise taxable issues, like the current offering, while those who have to pay income taxes are shifting out of them and into the slowly shrinking supply of bonds which are wholly exempt—so far—from Federal taxes, the latter, in consequence, continue to soar to new and unprecedented high levels.

This trend will be further accented by the coming tendency for state and municipal expenditures to be pared "for the duration" both by voluntary action on the part of local authorities and by priority rulings out of Washington such as last week's on non-defense building construction. The whole building program of the nation, for instance, is being rapidly channeled into low-cost defense-area mass housing alone.

Dominican Sugar Output Off

NEW YORK—Sugar production in the Dominican Republic during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1941, dropped to 393,638 long tons, raw sugar, as compared with 447,650 tons in the previous season, a decrease of about 12.1 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co. The 1940-41 outturn is the smallest since 1934 when the production was 382,374 tons.

Auto Output Quotas to Be Cut Drastically

DETROIT—The motorcar industry has ironed out a lot of the customary early season new model production problems but it still has no definite convictions regarding its ability to turn out the full quota of passenger cars authorized by the governmental defense agencies.

The difficulty of maintaining a reasonably steady flow of parts and equipment continues to harass many of the assembly plant managers and they expect to have to wrestle with that problem through the remainder of the year. On top of labor difficulties close at home last week troubles in the Midland Steel Company factory at Cleveland impaired supplies of car frames. The effect was to halt or slow down assembly lines of several automobile plants.

Drop in Quotas

The factories at present have a theoretical quota for October and November about 26 per cent below last year's volume. The curtailment ordered for December by the Office of Production Management, however, averages 48 per cent below last year. Thus a sharp readjustment of schedules all along the line will be necessary within the next few weeks.

Some of the producing units of the industry, seeking to effect the further cut on a gradual basis, already have made plans to go on a one-shift basis during most of November. What December will bring in working hours still is being debated, but the quota for the final month of the year calls for only 204,455 passenger cars, a volume that cannot provide more than a single shift operation in all plants abreast of their schedules.

The factory layoffs to be occasioned by the heavier curtailment of output after November have been variously estimated at from 100,000 to 175,000. The Ford Motor Company, which had announced plans last week to begin immediate dismissal of approximately 20,000 men and then revised the figure to 5,400, probably will have to lay off even more than originally planned.

Some union officials keeping in close touch with the automobile factory labor situation have expressed the belief absorption into defense jobs should begin about the end of February, although on a modest basis.

Despite the production handicaps of last week the assembly plants rolled out 79,065 cars and trucks. This compares with the previous week's 76,820 units. A slightly higher volume is indicated for the present week, although the increase probably will be of moderate proportions.

Reports to company sales managers tell of a quickening of the retail tempo in some sections. The uncertainties of production, according to these advices, seem to be overcoming the resistance based on price increases. In at least a few sections, however, there appears to be some disappointment at the more conservative trade-in policies, with a resultant inclination of would-be buyers to defer replacements for the present.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—A prediction that there would be a shortage of automobiles in the United States next spring was made before the Pennsylvania Finance Association by William A. Blees of Flint, Mich., General Sales Manager of Nash-Kelvinator Corp.

Buying Used Cars

"Used car lots," Mr. Blees told 250 finance company executives, "are already starting to dry up. You can see it for yourself if you ride by and take a look at them. Before long you will see them empty, and it will be a good thing for the automobile industry."

Mr. Blees said there were too many automobile agencies in the country and predicted 10,000, or maybe 15,000 of them, would be closed up within the next 18 months because of inability to get new cars.

"In addition," he said, "thousands of used car lots will disappear."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management said that members of the automotive defense industry advisory committee would meet here October 15 with OPM representatives to discuss passenger car production quotas for January, 1942.

At a similar meeting September 15, the quota on passenger automobiles for December was ordered curtailed 48.4 per cent below last December's output to conserve scarce materials for national defense. Manufacturers will be allowed to produce 204,848 passenger cars in December, compared with 396,823 in December, 1940.

Last August 21, a 26.5 per cent curtailment was ordered during August, September, October, and November.

Wood to Direct Defense Unit of Nash-Kelvinator

DETROIT (AP)—The Nash-Kelvinator Corp. has ordered the transfer of Campbell Wood from its Washington, D. C., office to Lansing, Mich., where he will direct the corporation's defense manufacturing unit which occupies the former Reo Motor Car Company's truck plant.

Nash-Kelvinator will have two Lansing factories, manufacturing propellers and motor parts for aircraft. E. F. Keller has been designated manager of both plants and B. E. Ball will be in charge of production.

Promoted

Walter E. Hawkinson

Elected to the joint position of Secretary-Treasurer of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. He assumes the secretarial duties of William A. Thompson, company Vice-President and Secretary, who resigned recently. Mr. Hawkinson formerly was Treasurer. He has been with the company for 34 years.

Henderson Sanctions Rise in Tire, Tube Makers' List Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced he had notified tire manufacturers that they could increase consumer list prices on tires and tubes by as much as 9 per cent over June 16 levels without objection from him.

Manufacturers will be required to clear their new list price schedules with the Office of Price Administration before issuance so that the increase would not become effective until about Oct. 20.

OPA officials said the increase would be acceptable because of higher costs of rubber, cotton and other materials as well as the cost of direct labor involved in production.

The extent to which the increase will be reflected in consumer prices was held to be uncertain since, ordinarily, consumers purchase at varying discounts below list prices.

The advance in prices will increase the average wholesale prices received by manufacturers from 11½ per cent to 13½ per cent, depending upon the individual manufacturers' discount schedule. These percentages include advances of 5 per cent in wholesale prices approved by OPA late in July.

Mr. Henderson said manufacturers would be required to maintain all discounts in effect June 16 unless changes were approved by OPA. Federal excise taxes will be shown as separate additions to list prices.

Army Places Big Order for Blankets

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Army has ordered 786,784 wool blankets, costing a total of $5,229,513. The contracts included: American Woolen Company, New York, 411,784 blankets $2,738,363 and 175,000 blankets $1,163,750.

Broad Brook Company, Broad Brook, Conn., 100,000 blankets $662,400.

Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Georgia, 100,000 blankets $665,000.

Other war departments orders included:

Morse Tool Co., Detroit, cutting tools $857,451.

United States Rubber Co., Naugatuck, Conn., 266,500 pairs four-buckle rubber overshoes $623,610.

Pacific Mills, New York, (Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.) 2,800 yards uniform lining cloth $514,500.

Continental Piston Ring Co., Memphis, projectiles, $400,000.

Thompson Automatic Arms Merger Now Approved

DOVER, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of Thompson Automatic Arms Corp. have approved merger of the parent company with its subsidiary, Auto Ordnance Corp., the new concern to carry the latter name.

Stockholders of Thompson will receive four shares in the new corporation for each share of the Thompson Corp. stock held.

High Savings Ability Shown By Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—In spite of higher income taxes that must be paid, and in a nation at war, the experience of Canadians in the last two years shows that people can tighten their belts and make astonishing savings, John M. Laird, President of the Actuarial Society of America, told actuaries of American and Canadian life insurance companies in opening the semi-annual meeting of the society at the Seigniory Club here. Mr. Laird is Vice-President of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.

The people of Canada have maintained the normal purchase of life insurance and absorbed three internal war loans in the last 24 months, Mr. Laird said, and in addition are buying war savings certificates at the rate of $7,000,000 to $10,000,000 monthly. Two-thirds of these Canadian savings are being made by pay roll deductions, he said.

Thrift Fostered

"In the United States, the publicity on defense bonds and stamps will not only lead the people to invest in these securities," Mr. Laird stated, "but will give an impetus to the entire idea of thrift."

Reviewing thrift trends in the last two decades, Mr. Laird pointed out that in the boom years of the '20's people were too prone to spend and go into debt.

"In the depression of the '30's, on the other hand, many public men decried savings and advocated spending as a good thing not only for the individual but for the nation," Mr. Laird said. "Now in the '40's, with defense activities in the picture, there is a new cry that the individual should spend less and save more."

"The United States would be in a better financial position if the proportion of the population voluntarily owning insurance rose from 50 per cent of the people to 75 per cent, and if the amount of insurance protection per capita rose from $900 to $2,000," Mr. Laird stated in his address to the convention.

Speaking of life insurance assets, Mr. Laird said:

"This reservoir of funds, held by thrifty policyholders in over 300 companies, is a constructive and stabilizing factor in the national economy."

More Insurance

Recent trends in the purchase of new life insurance were described by Mr. Laird, who said the most promising field for expansion is among the better class in the lower income brackets. In the past 10 years there has been a material increase in the total industrial insurance owned by the working man, he said, and group insurance for groups of workers has persistently increased, while ordinary insurance, recovering from the depression slump, has just now retruned to the peak reached in 1931.

"This is an opportune time," Mr. Laird said, "for life insurance companies to fulfill their economic function of saving current dollars for future use. Today the total in force is equal to our current national income for less than 1½ years. With expanding industrial activity, the national income is increasing rapidly and this coverage should be built up to an amount equal to the national income for at least three years."

Engineering Awards 7 P. C. Below 1940

NEW YORK, (AP) — Heavy engineering construction awards fell off sharply this week, totaling $78,661,000, a decline of 30 per cent from the previous week and 7 per cent less than the same week a year ago, according to Engineering News-Record.

Decreases in private and Federal construction more than offset a gain in state and municipal contracts. Comparison of awards by classes follows:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Private	$13,606,000	$16,518,000	$21,460,000
State and Municipal	32,075,000	23,169,000	24,294,000
Federal	32,980,000	72,019,000	39,043,000
Total	78,661,000	111,706,000	84,797,000

To Speak on Defense Bond Sales

Daniel J. Doherty, Administrator for the Defense Savings Staff of the Treasury Department, will be the speaker at the Financial Advertisers' Association dinner to be held on Thursday, Oct. 16, at 6:30 p. m., at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Doherty will discuss the subject of "The Sale of U. S. Defense Bonds."

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"HOW TO CUT YOUR TAX BILL"

With 1942 taxes sharply increased, you should profit by this timely article in our Oct. 15 issue. Read also "BANK SHARES EVALUATED" and "TECHNICAL MARKET STUDY." Return "ad" and $1 for all this; our next 4 magazines, October stock ratings and data manual, "PROSPECTS OF 118 STOCKS $5 to $10", "27-YEAR DIVIDEND HONOR ROLL" and other vital aids to investors. As our price advances Nov. 1, better send $10 for a yearly subscription—or $5 for six months.

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Americas Are Urged to Plan To Meet Nazi Economic Peril

By Roland Hall Sharp

Latin-American Expert of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Economic defense of the Western Hemisphere requires drastic revision of present hit-or-miss methods, followed by adoption of continental planning beyond anything ever before attempted in the Americas, according to a forthright symposium released today by the American council on public affairs.

Every authority contributing to the symposium fires a broadside of facts against the easy assumption that all the Americas have to do is to cut themselves off from the rest of the world and live happily ever after on their rich resources.

"It is not possible to envisage the American Hemisphere as a self-sufficing region, meaning by the term a geographical entity which could consume its total production and live satisfactorily on its output," declares Dr. Ethel B. Dietrich, Professor of Economics, Mount Holyoke College.

The Economic Picture

With deft, well-documented strokes, Dr. Dietrich and the seven other analysts ketch an awakening picture of the economic outlook for the Americas at a moment when Nazi Germany is crashing ahead with its effort to dominate the entire Eurasian Continent as a power base for world conquest. This is the picture:

1. South America and Canada, due to their natural products, could not be cut off from Europe over a long period without catastrophic impairment of their national economies.

2. The United States can continue and increase its emergency aid to the southern countries, and to Canada, but such aid does not solve the most pressing problems of competitive surpluses — wheat, corn, meat, cotton, copper, and others.

3. Both in the short range and the long range outlook, vastly more planning—and better planning—is imperative.

Supporting this last point, the symposium reports some small progress toward integration of the Hemisphere, but finds for the most part a welter of conflicting aims, inexperience, and disorganization.

Organization Comes First

The need for more organization is given as the key finding of the symposium, which was conducted by the Latin American Economic Institute of Boston, and released here through the American Council. William P. Everts, President of the Boston research group, finds a remarkable unanimity on this point.

"The left and right wings in this symposium," he writes, "business men and academicians, North and South Americans, unanimously preach organization and planning as the main principle of Hemisphere defense."

Little is said about the Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee, the Nelson A. Rockefeller Office for Promoting Economic and Cultural Relations, and other of Washington's official or semi-official Pan American activities. Attitudes taken toward the present effort are critical, both on the ground of inadequacy, and of misdirection in some instances.

The Export-Import Bank of Washington, for example, is taken to task. Under the presidency of Warren Lee Pierson, this bank has been the main instrument for loans to Latin America since financing for that area was revived in the pre-war emergency. Latin American lending had previously ceased in the backwash of bad debts piled up during the 'twenties.

"The same mistakes that were made in the 'golden twenties' are being repeated," declared Dr. Horace B. Davis, Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology, Simmons College, "only this time it is the United States taxpayer instead of the small investor who is footing the bill.

"Cuba in 1940 had about concluded that the Government was living beyond its means, and an economy drive was under way. Then the Export-Import Bank stepped in with a $10,000,000 loan, and the economy drive was dropped.

"Including loans from this bank and also from other governmental sources, the United States by now has loaned more than $200,000,000 to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, and the end is probably not yet."

Not a One-Sided Affair

Yet lending as such is not opposed, provided it "adds to the productivity of the country."

Here, as elsewhere in the report, emphasis turns to ways and means for using the vast financial and material resources of the United States to bring about the highest possible degree of hemisphere security.

Fred Lavis, Consulting Engineer of New York City, contributes "A businessman's program."

"If we are to attain a united whole for common defense," Mr. Lavis says, "it is not only necessary that we realize the needs of the people of Latin America, but also that they should realize and understand ours.

"There seems to be a general impression that this is a golden opportunity to get for the United States the trade that Latin America formerly carried on with Europe. However, such a scheme is not only of doubtful practicability but would also prove most unwise in the long run. For the world today is the world, and isolationists are only talkers."

Urges Diversification

As a businessman, Mr. Lavis stresses helping Latin America to develop within itself, so that its products may be diversified. Looking ahead, he finds the business outlook dark if Nazi Germany controls the European market, and so sees a positive American diplomacy in the world as indispensable. He proposes in broad outlines a well-integrated program of financing, public works, and industrial development.

Regardless of how the war comes out, most of the authorities agree that a more highly regimented enonomy is indicated in the United States and in the Western Hemisphere. The most likely economic bloc is seen as centering on the Caribbean, with more distant regions, such as Argentina, tied in as strongly as possible.

Canada's special position in hemisphere defense is analyzed by a report of the National Planning Association. Here, as in Argentina, the main problem is wheat. Planning is the only solution foreseen, and even then drastic changes in American economy are expected.

La Guardia Cuts Ribbon, Opens Parkway Extension

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia snipped a ribbon Oct. 11 opening the $7,000,000 Hutchinson River Parkway extension in the Bronx.

The three-and-one-half-mile, six-lane stretch runs from the parkway at the north end of Pelham Bay Park to the Whitestone Bridge approach.

Putting Out a New Shingle

Name Plate on New Home of National Academy of Design

A name plate is placed on the building at 1038 Fifth Avenue, New York, now being reconstructed to serve as the home of the National Academy of Design. Left to right: Charles Keck, sculptor and Assistant Treasurer of the Academy; Hobart Nichols, painter and Vice-President, and John Taylor Arms, etcher and Second Vice-President.

Work Under Way On N. Y. Art Center

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Reconstruction work on three residence buildings given by Archer M. Huntington to the National Academy of Design, which will open a new national art center in the renovated structures, is under way, it was announced. The exhibition program of the Academy, which will house its permanent collection of close to 2,000 works in painting, sculpture, architecture and engraving acquired from the membership during the past 116 years, will be on a year-round basis.

"It is significant that the National Academy of Design should realize one of its greatest dreams at a time such as this when world conditions make it more than ever urgent to stress cultural values," Hobart Nichols, President of the Academy, said.

Two of the residences given by Mr. Huntington are being reconstructed into an L-shaped building with 11 galleries. The adjoining building at 5 East Eighty-ninth Street has been razed to provide space for the exhibition of outdoor sculpture.

Americans in Ulster Ask U. S. Protection

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Americans at a Northern Ireland base where "thousands of United States technicians and workmen" are now engaged have asked for the protection of the United States Marines, the Daily Mail reported today.

The Mail said the Americans felt that a "large area virtually is under American control and a protection force is required."

Strike Menacing Rubber Ends; Plane Plant Dispute in N. J.

By the Associated Press

Defense officials found encouragement in the settlement of a labor dispute threatening rubber output, but at the same time were confronted with troubles in aircraft and tank production.

At the urging of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board and the American Federation of Labor's President, William Green, 500 A. F. of L. employees at the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., voted to end a 12-day strike. They said they would return to work pending a decision by the Board on their demand for a union shop and a ten-cent-an-hour increase over an undisclosed wage scale.

The plant produces chemicals used in the processing of rubber.

Hillsdale, Mich.—Negotiators resumed conferences at the Spicer Manufacturing Company's Hillsdale subsidiary in an attempt to settle an inter-union dispute which threatens Army tank and truck production.

Federal Counciliator James J. Spillane said he was hopeful an agreement would be reached. After a series of separate conferences with company and union representatives at Detroit yesterday, Mr. Spillane reported "progress had been made."

The Spicer Co., a Toledo, Ohio, firm, manufacturers 70 per cent of the transmissions for Army tanks and for most of the ordnance tractors and "jeep" combat cars. Congress of Industrial Organizations unionists at the Toledo plant have boycotted American Federation of Labor made materials from the Hillsdale unit and caused a virtual standstill of transmission production.

Bendix, N. J.—A dispute between the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers and Air Associates, Inc., producer of defense aircraft, remained unsettled. A walkout was called two weeks ago after the union asserted the company had discharged some of its members for union activity.

The N. D. L. M. B. recommended that the company rehire all workers while negotiations continued, but union officials asserted that when 70 men reported Oct. 11 they were informed only 20 jobs were available. The Board threatened Government seizure of the plant if necessary but indicated there would be no action until tomorrow at the earliest.

Gary, Ind.—Ended temporarily at least was a walkout which began Oct. 11 at the Gary tin mill and sheet mill of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company. C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee called the work stoppage after 300 women members left the tin mill assorting room because five nonmembers had eluded C. I. O. dues inspectors and reported for work. The mills employ 9,000.

The union decided at a mass meeting to call off the walkout but at the same time made plans for a dues inspection on the morning of Oct. 15 at Carnegie-Illinois' Gary works, one of the biggest steel mills in the world.

New York—Charging "unfair trade practices" in giving credits for unsold newspapers, 500 members of the Newsdealers Federal Labor Union (A. F. of L.) resolved to strike against eight Manhattan newspapers.

Joseph Masiello, union President, who said grievances had been mounting for years, announced that about 1,200 street newsstands had stopped selling the World-Telegram, Sun, Post and Journal-American, afternoon papers, and the Times, Herald-Tribune, News and Mirror, morning papers.

Readers have been inconvenienced since Oct. 10 when the strike began unofficially. Most of the struck stands were in mid-Manhattan subway stations and dealers in the other boroughs apparently were unaffected.

Mr. Masiello said efforts would be made to settle the strike by negotiating with Mayor F. H. La Guardia. Should that fail, he added, the State Mediation Board would be called in.

Among the union demands were: 40 per cent profit on the dollar; elimination of service and delivery charges; stopping of "coercive methods" by route men and inspectors; full credit on unsold returns and proper distribution of papers in accord with dealers' demands from customers, with the dealer allowed to buy only the papers he needs.

Washington—Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey estimated that automobile industry shutdowns expected to affect 100,000 workmen were in the immediate offing unless settlement was reached between Midland Steel Products Company at Cleveland and striking C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers.

The union yesterday turned down Mr. Dewey's proposal that it accept the company's demand for a $15,000 annual limit on wage increases under job reclassification sought by the union for 342 of its members. A union official said such a ceiling would limit wage increases for those reclassified to two cents hourly.

Railroad Pay Raise Plan

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Railroad management submitted a wage increase counter offer today to President Roosevelt's fact finding board investigating a dispute between the Nation's major carriers and 1,260,000 organized employees.

Described as a plan of emergency compensation resembling the Canadian War Emergency Bonus Plan, the proposal was based on a formula relating changes in the index of living costs to the trend in railroad gross revenues.

The initial effect would be an estimated six per cent increase on earnings up to $30 a week or $65 on semi-monthly payrolls, effective Nov. 1, and amounting to approximately $95,004,000 a year.

The raise would apply to all employees, a spokesman explained, but only on their first $30 a week or $65 a half month. An employee earning more than $30 a week would not have the increase percentage applied to the excess over $30.

The proposal was presented by F. C. Gurley, Vice-President of the Santa Fe and Chairman of the Carriers' Executive Committee.

It would become effective Nov. 1, 1941, continue through Dec. 31, 1942, and provide for four quarterly adjustments if necessary on Feb. 1, May 1, and Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, 1942.

Present basic rates of pay would be preserved as a floor below which wages would not go, regardless of the trends of living costs and railroad revenues, Mr. Gurley said. A ceiling also would be fixed of not more than 15 per cent increase on the first $30 a week of earnings.

Legion Head Hits at Labor Bureau Chief

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 13 (AP)—The American Legion, National Commander Lynn U. Stambaugh declared today, is "utterly frank in expressing our lack of faith in the ability of Madame Frances Perkins to function efficiently as the Secretary of Labor."

Mr. Stambaugh, in an address prepared for delivery at the American Federation of Labor convention, said:

"Our National Executive Committee last May, and our National Convention in Milwaukee, stated unequivocally that we believed much good would come from the tender and the acceptance of her resignation.

Not Helpful

"We believe it is not helpful to the cause, which is so extremely vital at this juncture, to have it necessary for the Government to achieve its purposes by following roundabout and devious courses designed to circumvent the obvious inability she has displayed to bring anything approaching a solution of the problems of management and labor into the picture."

The Labor Secretary was a speaker at the A. F. of L. convention last week.

Mr. Stambaugh said the Legion believes Harry Bridges, West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations longshoremen's leader, should be deported as a "trouble-making radical who opposes our form of government."

"When what purports to be a labor movement turns out to be a Communist movement," Mr. Stambaugh asserted, "it is quite likely to run up against opposition from the American Legion."

The Legion chief said labor's role in the national defense drive is an all-important one, and observed:

Acute Problem

"The whole question of Communism in labor has become an acute problem since the national defense emergency has focused the attention of the nation upon the production of the tools of war. There is danger that in our sympathetic provision of these tools to Russia, solely because Russia is a government opposing the further spread of Hitlerism, our guard may be lowered, and Communism in the United States may get an opening that hitherto has been denied. . . .

"A special duty rests with labor to keep its ranks clear of enemies of the United States."

President William Green addressed a week-end meeting of a local of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks which was billed as the start of a national drive for the first increase for postal clerks since 1925.

"I don't think any civil service employee who understands the priceless heritage of liberty, freedom, and justice that is ours," Mr. Green said, "ever will belong to an organization which would strike against the Government."

Mr. Green assured the postal employees, however, that the A. F. of L. had a "mighty power" in support of the wage demands—political power of 5,000,000 members.

Congressmen "understand the language we speak," he asserted.

"You ought to have had that pay raise a long time ago. We will never fail you. Any member of Congress who votes against the bill for civil service pay raises will be classed as an enemy of the American Federation of Labor."

1941 Churchman Award To be Given to Willkie

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Churchman, an independent journal of applied religion, announced yesterday that Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, would receive the 1941 Churchman Award "for the promotion of goodwill and better understanding among all peoples."

The award will be given at a dinner here Nov 18. Previous recipients include Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and William Allen White.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

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England

Gloucestershire

Stroud: Gaumont Palace Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 2.

Lancashire

Bolton: Albert Hall, Town Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 25.

Surrey

Croydon: Church Building, Dingwall Road, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 2.

Warwickshire

Sutton Coldfield: Odeon Cinema, Maney Corner, 2:30 p. m., Nov. 2.

Ireland

Antrim

Belfast: Ulster Hall, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 2.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Admiral Semmes Auditorium, Admiral Semmes Hotel, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

California

Coronado: Coronado Theater, 1141 Orange Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Oakland (Second Church): Church Edifice, 476 Thirty-fourth Street, east of Telegraph Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

San Francisco (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Clay and Divisadero Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 740 Main Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Whittier: Whittier Woman's Clubhouse, Bailey Street at Friends Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Connecticut

New Haven: Calvary Baptist Church, Chapel and York Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

District of Columbia

Washington (Joint lecture): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C, and D Streets Northwest, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

Georgia

Macon: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Illinois

Benton: Webster School, 203 East, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Bloomington: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, 2700 Pine Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Chicago (Fifth Church): Piccadilly Theater, 12 m., Oct. 21.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Glencoe: Church Auditorium, Greenleaf Avenue and Beach Road, 4 p. m., Oct. 19.

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Riverside: Church Edifice, 135 North Longcommon Road, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

Wheaton: Church Edifice, Main and East Union Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Indiana

Evansville: Bosse High School Auditorium, 1306 Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Gary: Seaman Hall, 569 Washington Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Grand View: Grand View Gymnasium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Hagerstown: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School Auditorium, 1201 Lincolnway East, 3 p. m., Oct. 19.

Wabash: Junior High School, West Hill Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 19.

Iowa

Dubuque: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 19.

Iowa City: Church Edifice, 722 East College Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 19.

Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Sheldon: Community Building, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Kansas

Leavenworth: Church Edifice, Sixth and Spruce Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Parsons: Municipal Auditorium, Seventeenth Street and Main, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Kentucky

Frankfort: Frankfort High School Auditorium, Shelby and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Paducah: Tilghman High School Auditorium, South Tenth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 20.

Shreveport: Church Auditorium, 3201 Centenary Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

Maine

Rockland: Church Edifice, Cedar and Brewster Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, 12:15 p. m., Oct. 21. Radiocast Shortwave Stations WRUL and WRUW, 19.5 and 16.9 meters.

Boston (Third Church): Current Events Club House, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Braintree: Town Hall, South Braintree, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Cambridge: Church Auditorium, Waterhouse Street and Massachusetts Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Great Barrington: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Michigan

Flint (First Church): Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Fremont: First Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 24.

Iron River: Church Edifice, 704 Adams Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 19.

Jackson: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Owosso: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Pontiac: Pontiac High School, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

Minnesota

Winona: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Missouri

Columbia: Jefferson Junior High School, Hickman and Eighth Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3639 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 1123 Holly Hills Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Nebraska

Exeter: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 19.

New Jersey

Asbury Park: Asbury Park High School Auditorium, Sunset Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

Collingswood: Collingswood High School Auditorium, Collings and Oxford Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School Auditorium, Second Avenue and Garden Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.

Keyport: Keyport High School, Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

New Brunswick: Highland Park High School, North Fifth Avenue, Highland Park, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, Clark Street and Tuttle Parkway, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 19.

West New York: Auditorium, Memorial High School, Park Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

New York

Auburn: East High School, Franklin Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 20.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

Fredonia (auspices First Church, Dunkirk): Fredonia High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Hastings-on-Hudson (auspices First Church, Dobbs Ferry): Hastings High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 23.

New Rochelle: Woman's Club of New Rochelle, 50 Lockwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.

New York (Tenth Church): Loew's Sheridan Theater, Seventh Avenue and Twelfth Street, 10:30 a. m., Oct. 25.

Salamanca: High School Auditorium, Jefferson Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, Post and Heathcote Roads, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 20.

Spring Valley: Spring Valley High School Auditorium, South Main Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 19.

Yonkers (First Church): Saunders Trade School, 104 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 24.

North Carolina

Kinston: Church Edifice, Gordon and East Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Ohio

Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapleside Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Cleveland (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, Denison Avenue and West Ninety-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 22.

New Philadelphia: Junior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 19.

Pennsylvania

Jenkintown: Church Edifice, West Avenue and Washington Lane, 8 p. m., Oct. 19.

Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

South Dakota

Huron: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Illinois Avenue, S. W., 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

Texas

Houston (Fourth Church): San Jacinto Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 21.

West Virginia

Wheeling: Virginia Theater, Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct 24.

Wisconsin

Kenosha: Lincoln Junior High School Auditorium, Sixty-eighth Street and Eighteenth Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

Madison: Church Edifice, 318 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 21.

Merrill: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 23.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21.

10:45 a. m., WURL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.; Nov. 2; Dec. 7.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79 mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (48.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 2; Dec. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Oct. 12; Nov. 16; Dec. 21.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc on Nov. 9; Dec. 14.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 2, 16, Dec 7, Dec. 7, 21.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Dec. 7.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, on Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16, Dec. 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Nov. 2, Dec. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC 1150kc, on Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Oct. 26 Nov. 16, Dec. 21.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SNOW friends finest Christmas card assortment, Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes, Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Doshia, 8-70, Fitchburg, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

VICTORIA, B. C.
Quiet home beside the sea
Residential—Rest—Vacation
Children Welcome
Mrs. Hamersley, Hamewith, 1999 Crescent Rd.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

PRIVATE SALE
No dealers. 2 Grape chairs, antique tea set, pewter, tables, rugs, Trowbridge 6586, 6-8 p. m. (Cambridge, Mass.)

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WEST MEDFORD, MASS.—5-room upper apartment with garage, November to May, $35. Mystic 4071-M.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER, cook, orderly, neat, one looking for pleasant home and surroundings; small salary to start; 2 adults, 2 children, ROSLYN, 558, or write F. J. K., Hickory Hill, Roslyn Estates, L. I., N. Y.

HAIRDRESSER, first-class all-around operator for high-type beauty salon, GUSTAVE, 31 W. Merrick Road, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION

PIANO TEACHER, modern methods, exceptional background and training; will come to home, Sligo 2449, 7700 Blair Road, Washington, D. C.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

REAL ESTATE

WOLLASTON HILL, Quincy—To settle estate, 7-room house, garage, sun porch, breakfast room, oil heat. Han. 2340. (Mass.)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 27 Isabella St. — Front room for gentleman in private family; conveniently located. MRS. ANDREWS. Call Hub. 1408.

N. Y. C., NEAR COLUMBIA and Seventh Church—Attractive single rooms $5.50-$5.00. Kitchen privileges. 532 W. 111th St. (Apt. 6E).

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 9600. Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

IS THERE a motherless adult household needing intelligent homemaker (Christian Scientist), who takes real interest? Economical manager, excellent cook. Write Box B-22, Suite 1550, 900 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., or ALEXANDRIA, VA. Experienced stenographer-secretary. Local and other references. 419 South Lee St., Alexandria TEmple 2198.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
SINGING SPEAKING
170 W. 73rd. New York City
Endicott 2-7910
Season starts Oct. 1st. Consultation free by appointment only. Singing class starts Monday, Oct. 20th, at 7:30 p. m. Free demonstration class lesson Friday, Oct. 17th, at 7:30 p. m.

EXPERIENCED French teacher; tutoring conversation, grammar; children, adults. Call for appointment, Madame Lux, Ken. 6114, 9-1 or 4-8. Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

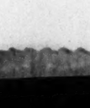
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"
Unusual Values—$2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 $6.00. Open 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
5622 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
(Near Nebraska Avenue) WOodley 9831

LEWIS WATCH SHOP
505½ 11th St. N. W.
Fine Watches and Diamonds
Watches and Clocks Repaired and Restored at a Reasonable Price
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Know the Joy of True Foot Comfort
Dr. A Reed CUSHION SHOE
For Men and Women
738 13TH STREET, N. W.

GROSS-ASHWORTH BEAUTY SALON



Specializing in
Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
818 18th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone MEtropolitan 5611

For Quality Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
GEorgia 4036
5425 Georgia Avenue, N. W.

RE-WEAVE SHOP
HOLES—BURNS—TEARS
REWOVEN
Prices Reasonable
1756 Columbia Rd., N. W., DU 6332

ELIZABETH MAY BEAUTY SHOP
1660 Columbia Road, Northwest
Adams 7480
Experienced Beauticians

Maine

BANGOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stokol-Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
17 Hammond St. Dial 5664

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS and PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

MAINE

GARDINER

Life Insurance
for every member of the family
Representing
New York Life Insurance Co.
May I help you?
Mrs. Elmira E. Sylvester
206 Brunswick Ave., Gardiner, Maine
Phone 613

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE
The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner
We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.
Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus Sts. Tel. 3750

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

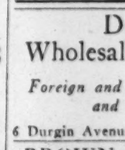
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit Our Plant
364 Forest Avenue
Portland Maine

—DIAMONDS—
Watches—Jewelry—Silver
Always of excellence
REMOUNTING
CARTER BRO'S CO.
521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

SHAGMOOR COATS
$39.95 $69.95
Exclusive with us in Portland, Me.
See these beautiful new Shagmoors in luxurious fabrics. Sizes and styles for misses and women.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

New Settings For Old Jewelry
Careful attention given to Repairing
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers



HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
141A High Street Portland, Maine

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

JOHN KLUGE
Hair Dressing
Formerly of Newbury St., Boston
announces his new salon
98 No. Main St. Tel. 1881

Choose Blankets for Warmth!
North Star! Kenwood!
St. Marys!
HARRY G. EMMONS

INSURANCE

Diversi
Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

BROWN & BURPEE
Kodaks
Photographic Supplies
Developing and Printing
15 No. Main Street Concord, N. H.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Nylon Neckwear
Very Serviceable—$1.00
NYLON HOSE
by
Interwoven—50c pair
BROWN & BATCHELDER

NU-BLUE SUNOCO
CAPITOL OIL COMPANY
9 HALL STREET TEL. 545-W
J. A. STODDARD, Mgr.

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Order Your Fuel Now for Winter
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

HANNON'S RESTAURANT
Tel. 383-M
412 Central Avenue
On the Bridge
Service 24 Hours Daily
FRIED CLAMS
a Specialty

Defend Yourself Against Rise in Prices by Buying Early
Dresses, Coats and Hats
Quality Furs
Service Shop, Inc.
HELEN EMERY, Prop.
Room 6, Morrill Bldg. Tel. 901-M

ANTON'S FURNITURE
Complete Line of Modern Furniture
Choice Line of Antiques
Popular Prices—Easy Payments
30 Third Street Telephone 856

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3441-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TODAY'S *Furniture Styles*

From our lovely new selection you can choose just the right pieces for home.
C. A. Hoitt Furniture
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

Try these added services
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Satisfaction Guaranteed
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Tel. 1378 52 Malvern St

Your First Line of
DEFENSE AGAINST RISING PRICES
Starting months ago Leavitt's placed orders for the greatest stocks in their history. Today we are able to offer you quality merchandise at prices as low as last year's in hundreds of cases and as low in all cases as humanly possible.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Dept. Store

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Just Back From
NEW YORK HAIRDRESSERS STYLE SHOW

I will gladly tell you of the latest ideas and styles in hair dress.
MARY'S BEAUTY & CORSET SHOP
18 Hanover Street First Floor

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Gelinas CLEANERS
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

When You Think of
FISH
Think of
NEWTON'S
WE HAVE WHAT YOU WANT
Manchester's Oldest Fish House
69 Manchester St.

Furnace and Range Oil
For Prompt Delivery of the Best
PHONE 5004
D. W. Oil Corp.
514 HARVARD

Shagmoor Coats
Sold exclusively at Hill's. Known from coast to coast for Superb Quality, Finest Tailoring, Classic Styles.
$39.95 to $79.95
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Change Now to Winter Grease and Oil
While the weather is still moderate we can clean out the old oils better —For your own good, change now!
Talford's Blue Sunoco
ELM AND LANGDON STREETS

RHODE ISLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Exclusive Agents for
WILBUR COON SHOES
Your Sure Defense Against Poor Quality
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
790 ELM STREET

NASHUA

10 Big "Value Days" During Sears
NEW ENGLAND DAYS SALE
From Oct. 15 to Oct. 25
Many Big, Money-Saving
BARGAINS
In All Departments
SHOP EARLY—STOCK UP—SAVE
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
186 Main Street Tel. 3910-3911

PORTSMOUTH

Around the Corner From the Post Office
Cleaners
EASTMAN'S
Dyers
Keep Clean With "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
395 State Street Tel. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Co.
Fuel and Range Oil
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

Morny Cologne and Perfume
J. R. LORAH & CO.
BELLEVUE AVENUE
(drug store)

Newport Oil Corporation
GULF GASOLINE
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Central Park Service Station
Service Center, Mile Corner
DISTRIBUTORS FOR BURNING OILS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Long Wharf Tel. 2600

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards—Unusual Gifts

NO. 1 HIGHWAY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.
GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
AMOCO
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
PHONES 3554—2582 1900 KING STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL
NEW, Fall
NATURALIZER SHOES
$6.75
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

QUALITY FURNITURE at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

— WRIGHT — Coal and Oil Co.
Agents, FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Florence Wilson
Tailored Towns and Spectator Sports
Of Distinctive Individuality . . . Also
Custom Hats From Our Studio or in Stock
Exclusive Henri Bendel Beauty Preparations

GEO. M. OWEN
Printer
2418 Granby St. Phone 22239

Milton Music Company
"The Complete Convenient Music Store"
108 W. FREEMASON STREET
Pianos, Electric Organs, Accordions, Band Instruments, Musical Accessories and Records
— Convenient Terms —
Phones: 21875 and 21876
Norfolk, Va.

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
151 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A. L. Lorraine Hardware Co.
INCORPORATED
3114 W. Cary St., Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-9101
LOWE BROS. PAINTS, FURNISHINGS, SPORTING GOODS.
Prompt Delivery (Daily Westhampton)

BLACK & WHITE FOOD STORE
3024 W. Cary Street
Fresh Meats and Vegetables
"MONITOR" Advertised Products
TRADE MARK
Bon Ami
"Rein's Scratched Yet"

ROANOKE

BOWMAN'S BAKERY
When Buying Bread Specify
BOWMAN'S
Prize Winner or 100% Whole Wheat
We specialize in Wedding and Party Cakes
A. BOWMAN & SON Dial 2-3485

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Ave. S. W. Dial 6203
We are now showing advanced styles in Fall and Winter Suits—dresses—fur coats and lovely accessories.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

MOOSE & BENT
Jewelers
Your Patronage Is Appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

NU-WAY
Dry Cleaning
1335 E. Wash. St. Phone 23-113
SANITONE

CLARKSBURG

O. J. Morrison Stores Co.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant, Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount, Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union, Beckley, Spencer, Grafton, Logan

School Clothes
"A merchandising service that enables you to buy with confidence"
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	L	I	P	H			S	P	R	I	N	G	
O	■	E	S	A	U			P	E	E	R	■	A	
O	H	■	H	U	B	B	A	R	D	■	F	R		
P	I	G	■	L	■	R	■	K	■	B	E	D		
E	V	E	N	■	B	O	W	■	M	E	R	E		
R	E	S	■	P	■	M	■	F	■	A	M	N		
		■	S	H	E	F	F	I	E	L	D	■		
O	W	L	■	T	■	I	■	W	■	L	E	E		
R	E	E	D	■	P	E	W	■	H	E	R	D		
I	E	R	■	L	■	L	■	P	■	S	O	W		
O	D	■	B	A	R	D	E	L	L	■	S	A		
L	■	P	E	R	I	■	■	N	O	E	L	■	R	
E	U	R	E	K	A	■	■	S	T	R	A	N	D	

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING HEATING
432 W. Pike St. Telephone 199
Have Your Plumbing "Spencerized"

"THE STORE AHEAD"
Will H. Melet Co.
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
FLORSHEIM SHOES

Above All The Right Hat
BERNICE HAT SHOP
122 South 4th Street

EMPIRE LAUNDRY CO.
MASTER DYERS AND CLEANERS
PHONES
600 - 601 - 602 - 603

When They're Home From School—Hungry!
Call
ALLMAN BROS.
GROCERIES
236 Milford Street
Phones 24-75-76-77

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
2503 Washington Blvd.
(Near Gallaher School)
101 9th Avenue West
741 6th Avenue
825 10th Street
1201 Adams Avenue

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC CARPET CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th Street

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Canada

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Omega Watches
English Sheffield
Fine Diamonds
Langford's
Cor. Bank and Nepean Streets

ALEX CHRISTIE
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN and ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE 2-1228

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Lovely Flowers
GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER
Frith's
200 Beechwood Ave. 4-1007

Heinz 57 Varieties and other products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Offices: 88 FIRST AVENUE 5-1868
901 BANK STREET 5-1497

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY
Pure, pasteurized
MILK
Freshly churned
BUTTER
Smooth, deliciously flavored
ICE CREAM
Fresh
EGGS
Call
2-5741
for regular or special delivery

New Fashions distinctly different and interesting
Dresses . . . . for every occasion . . . . in lovely fabrics, smartly designed.
Bryson Graham

THE MILK BAR RESTAURANT
Comfortably Appointed, Completely Air-Conditioned
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
and
FULL COURSE MEALS
The Milk Bar, Ltd. 68 Sparks Street

C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
All kinds of electrical repairs
Blower Motors a Specialty
PHONE 2-5706 378-380 BANK ST.

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ACME FARMERS MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Here's New
"REVITALIZED" Dry Cleaning
Will bring back smart newness to your garments. Send us you next dry cleaning order and let us show you.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

FURS
New Furs, Restyling, Repairing at Reasonable Prices
ALLAN FURS
510 Mount Pleasant Road
Phone HY 4040

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
97 STORES IN CANADA
TORONTO

CARLOAD GROCETERIA
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Keel and Bloor Streets
JU. 4197-8

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING . . .

FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Bon Ami
Use the Phone—We Deliver
DOllard 4601

COAL FUEL OIL
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited

FUR COATS
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

ROBIN Beauty Parlor
1434 Fort Street WI 7979
(above St. Catherine)

Ye Olde English Cheese
Food Specialists
TABLE DELICACIES
Send Butter to Britain
Ask for Particulars
LA. 9933, 1218 Stanley St., rear Windsor Hotel

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

FOOD BOXES
FOR
SOLDIERS & CIVILIANS
IN ENGLAND
Bacon . . . Butter . . .
. . . Cheese . . .
Jam . . . Tea . . .
Dried Fruits, etc.
Ask for detailed price list.
EPICURE SHOP
HENRY MORGAN
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Caption Contest

Mrs. Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on September 29:

"When a Feller Has a Friend"
Ina Wright Brown, Los Angeles, Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.

"Mite and Might"
Alice Cohen, Mattapan, Mass., Albert J. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn., Randa S. Mays, Los Angeles.

"Close Friends"
Walter Betz, Shreveport, La.

"A Strong Defense"
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio

"A Retreat Hard to Beat"
Kathleen Starnes, Lake Bluff, Ill.

"Trix and Trixie"
Mrs. J. A. Higgins, Astoria, N. Y.

"Bosom Pals"
Benjamin Douglas, Oak Park, Ill.

"Go 'Way and Let Us Sleep"
Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.

"2 K 9's"
Margaret Brown, Toronto, Ont., Canada

"Protectionism"
Emily L. Andem, New York

Origin of the Mail Order Business?

The country's mail order business, which has grown to such gigantic proportions, originated in the experience of a young railroad station agent at a small town in Minnesota. A consignment of watches for the town's jeweler had been refused by the consignee, and the agent, handling express as well as freight, was given authority to dispose of them as best he could.

Thinking it over, he evolved this plan: He sent each watch to a fictitious address somewhere along the line of the railroad. In due season the agent at destination reported the parcel was on hand, unclaimed, whereupon he was told to dispose of it, if he found that possible, for any figure above a certain price, keeping the excess for himself and remitting the balance to the forwarding agent. This balance, of course, had been calculated on such a basis as to allow the latter a profit on the transaction.

The plan worked out splendidly. The watches were all disposed of with a profit to each person connected with the transaction. It seemed a good idea for this young agent to continue doing business of that sort, and as he went along successfully he left his railroad agency and engaged in a very diversified line of merchandise.

The name of the young agent was Sears.

Daily Quotation

There shall never be one lost good. What
was shall live as before;
The evil is null, is nought, is silence
implying sound;
What was good shall be good, with, for
evil, so much good more;
On the earth the broken arcs—in the
heaven, a perfect round.

—ROBERT BROWNING

Did You Ever Wonder

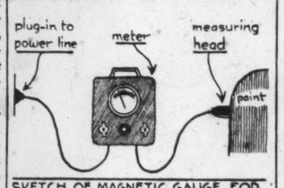
How a Magnetic Gauge Tells the Thickness of a Coat of Paint?

In order to assure the durability of the luster and color of an automobile paint job, the paint coat should be of the proper thickness at all points. Thin spots are weak spots in the car finish. But after the paint has been applied to the body and fenders of an automobile it would seem to be a truly Herculean task to tell which areas, if any, have too thin a coat to provide a lasting finish. And of course, any test or gauge devised for measuring the paint thickness must be one which does not mar the finish.

A magnetic solution to this intriguing problem has recently been devised. The gauge which determines the paint thickness consists of a meter in a small metal case and two electric cords leading from the meter. One of the cords is connected to a power line. The other cord terminates in a small spool-like magnetic measuring head.

As the measuring head is placed against the painted metal surface of a body or fender, a magnetic field is set up in the meter case. This magnetic field actuates an indicator hand on the meter face, and the hand indicates the strength of the field by the amount of its movement across the dial.

The strength of the magnetic field thus set up varies inversely with the thickness of the layer of paint between the measuring head and the metal on which the paint was sprayed. The paint acts as an insulator or shield and the thicker the paint the weaker the magnetic field and the lower the meter reading; while a thin place in the paint coat results in the setting up of a stronger magnetic field and a correspondingly greater reading on the meter.



SKETCH OF MAGNETIC GAUGE FOR MEASURING THICKNESS OF PAINT

The magnetic gauge is extremely sensitive. It is said that accurate readings may be had with its aid on paint jobs in which the paint is no more than a thousandth of an inch in thickness.—**W. P. Keasbey**

In Lighter Vein

Political Bottleneck

The little boy was throwing stones. A lady stopped and reprimanded the youth.

"Don't you know that if you do that," she warned, "you'll never get to be President?"

"That's all right," replied the boy. "I'm a Republican."

The Prompt Reply

From an Army truck the soldier tossed a note to any girl it might concern:

"I'm just a soldier, lonesome and blue
You write to me and I'll write to you."

The soldier got a reply next day:

"I received this note and since you're blue
Here's two weeks' K. P. cheer for you."

It was signed by the soldier's commanding officer!

Carrying On

A report from Moscow says that more than 10,000,000 Russians in factories, offices, colleges and farms have been trained to work in gas masks.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ambrosio, Gen. Vittorio (vēt-tō′-ryō ām-brō′-zyō)—Commander of Italy's Second Army.

Argentia (är-jĕn′-shĭ-ȧ)—Site of a United States naval base in Newfoundland.

Eccles, Marriner S. (măr′-ĭ-nĕr ĕk′-′lz)—Head of the U. S. Federal Reserve Board.

Fouroughi, Ali (ä′-lē fo͝o-ro͝o′-gē)—Premier of Iran.

Mahidol, Ananda (ä-nän-dä mä-hē-dōl—even accent)—Boy King of Thailand (Siam).

Quabbin Reservoir (kwŏb′-ĭn)—Newly opened reservoir near Boston, Mass., said to be the largest in the world for storing drinking water.

Reyes, Lieut. Col. Aristóbulo (ä′-rās-tō′-bo͞o-lō rā′-yās)—Appointed temporary head of Argentina's air force.

Reza, Shahpur Mohammed (shä-pōr′ mō-hăm′-măd rä-zä′)—New ruler of Iran.

Shakhurin, A. I. (shŭ-ĸo͞o′-ryĭn)—Commissar of Aviation Industry in Russia.

Shubashitch, Dr. Ivo (ē′-vō shōō′-bä-shĭch)—Minister of State in the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Changsha (chäng′-shä′)—Capital of Hunan Province and gateway to Free China's capital, Chungking.

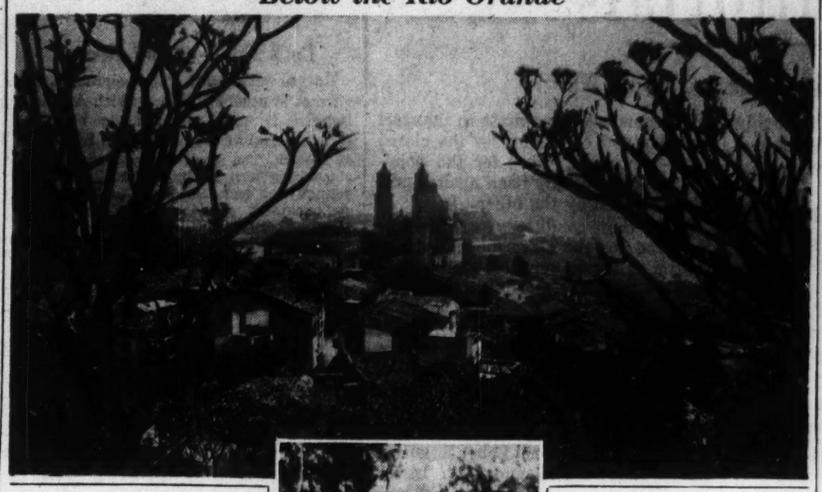
Dehra Dun (dā′-rȧ dōōn′)—Location of the Indian Military Academy in British India.

Desna (dyĕs-nä′)—A tributary of the Dnieper River in Russia.

Oesel (ū′-zĕl)—Fortified island at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

Key: ăle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; o͝ut, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Below the Rio Grande



Mrs. May Johnson Poore, Mexico, D. F.

Top: A scenic view of Taxco, considered one of the most picturesque towns in Mexico. Bottom: A young native of Taxco cheerfully poses for the photographer.

Where Would You Find—

1. Fort Adams?
2. The country whose ruler gave up his throne on Sept. 16, 1941?
3. Barents Sea?
4. A college football team known as the "Wolverines"?
5. Rua Ouvidor?
6. The military insignia of a gold oak leaf?
7. Kalmea?
8. The city where the 1941 American Legion Convention was held?
9. Aruba?
10. Queens Hall?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Traffic Handicap

Russia's river transportation is handicapped by the fact that so many waterways run north-south, whereas heaviest traffic is east-west.

A Verse for Today . . .

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea.—Ps. 46:1, 2.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Six eastern colleges are forbidding the resident undergrad to keep or operate a car. What! And make the training halfback walk four blocks from a frat house to a gym?

Brubaker in The New Yorker: We are sending supplies to Weygand in the hope of wooing him away from the Axis. The State Department's motto is "Say It with Flour."

Daily Anecdote

Mark Twain in Politics

Mark Twain was one of the most popular speakers of his day, but he took pains not to be mixed up in political oratory. Once, however, he did break his hard-and-fast rule. It was on a visit to Elmira, the home of his wife's relatives. The humorist consented to introduce his friend, General Hawley of Connecticut at a Republican rally.

In the course of his speech, Mark referred to the candidate in his usual fashion: "As a pure citizen I respect him, as a personal friend of years I have the warmest regard for him, as a neighbor whose vegetable garden adjoins mine, why—why I watch him. He is a square, true man in honest politics, and I must say he occupies a mighty lonesome position. So broad, so bountiful is his character that he never turned a tramp away empty-handed from the door, but always gave him a letter of introduction to me. I haven't said any more of him than I would say of myself. Ladies and gentlemen, this is General Hawley!"

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A United States Army fort one mile from Newport, Rhode Island.
2. The ruler was Reza Shah Pahlavi of Iran.
3. North of Russia, within the Arctic Circle.
4. Ann Arbor, Michigan.
5. A fine shopping street in Rio de Janeiro; always closed to automobile traffic to give shoppers more room.
6. Worn on the shoulder straps of a major in the United States Army.
7. A genus of North American shrubs belonging to the heath family, with clusters of white, rose, and purple flowers and evergreen leaves; named for Peter Kalm, a pupil of Linnaeus.
8. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
9. An island of the Dutch Antilles; a refining point for crude oil.
10. The leading concert hall of London.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gave 'His All'

Philadelphia

A little fellow in a city kindergarten was reticent, unfriendly. He would not join in any of the games nor partake of the school lunch. The child in question, Billy, came from a family in poor circumstances and the teacher did everything she could think of to encourage him to enter into the work and play of the other children. There was no response.

One day she told the group about some children in another city. There had been heavy floods and their homes had been washed away. She put a small bank on her desk and said that anyone who wished to might put in money to send to these children.

A few days later Billy came to her and said that he had a lot of money and wanted to give it to "the children who were all wet." The teacher asked him where he had gotten the money and he said his uncle had been visiting them and he had given it to him. He took out two pennies! The teacher asked him if he would not like to keep one penny for himself and give the other to the "children who were all wet," but he insisted he wanted to give them both. He marched to the bank and dropped in his two pennies—his all. With that he squared his shoulders, began to take an interest in everything, joined in the games, even leading at times, ate a hearty lunch, and took his rightful place among his contemporaries. He had found an opportunity to give!

What's Cooking?

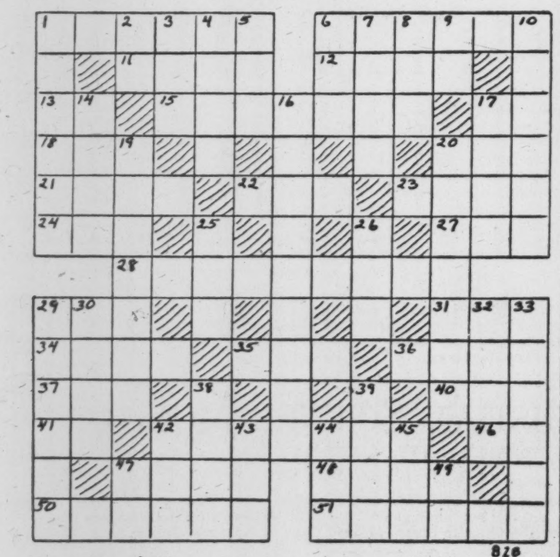
Asbestos shields on lifeboats of British oil tankers protect crews from torpedoed ships when surrounded by burning oil and can also be used as sails.

Tennessee druggists are substituting kerosene lanterns for neon lights to publicize the southeastern power conservation program.

Western grocers provide hitching posts for dogs with chain and snap attached.—A. P. I. Bulletin.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was a title of successors of Mohammed?
6—At what season of year does State flower of Massachusetts bloom?
11—A name meaning "hairy."
12—What do you call a member of one of the five degrees of British nobility?
13—Exclamation.
15—Who was author of "A Message to Garcia"?
17—Victor Hugo was born where (abbr.)?
18—Young swine is what?
20—What article of furniture is associated with Ware?
21—Not odd.
22—An arrow is propelled from what?
23—Nothing more than.
24—A thing.
27—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
28—What English city is famous for cutlery?
29—What bird blinks in the full light of day?
31—Shelter.
34—What was an ancient Jewish measure of 6 cubits?
35—Church bench is what?
36—A group of animals.
37—Noun suffix.
40—Mother of 18 Across is what?
41—Officer of the Day (abbr.).
42—Who sues Mr. Pickwick for breach of promise in Dickens's tale?
46—What is symbol for samarium?
47—What do you call a Persian fairy?
48—What is a Christmas carol?
50—What exclamation is attributed Archimedes?
51—Beach of the ocean is what?

Down

1—Who is one engaged in business of making barrels?
2—French article.
3—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
4—Who is in love with Virginia in well-known romance?
5—What nickname is given to Boston, Massachusetts?
6—Mineral spring is what?
7—To smarten one's appearance.
8—In U. S., railroad station porters wear caps of what color?
9—Irish (abbr.).
10—What well-known operatic soprano was born in Scotland?
14—What do you call a place swarming with busy occupants?
16—Who was awarded Pulitzer Prize for his novel "Early Autumn"?
17—The maidenhair is what?
19—Who is the tyrant of opera "William Tell"?
20—Who is nicknamed Tattycoram in Dickens's "Little Dorrit" (poss.)?
25—To fondle.
26—Not many.
29—What is the Baltimore bird?
30—A plant classed as unsightly or useless?
32—Who was Greek god of love?
33—What was first name of one who wrote "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"?
38—What birds are called ploughmen's clocks by Shakespeare (sing.)?
39—What is plan or main story of a literary composition?
43—Insect.
43—Creek.
44—What is half an em (pl.)?
45—Who was Irish god of the sea?
47—Fair (abbr.).
49—Musical note.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

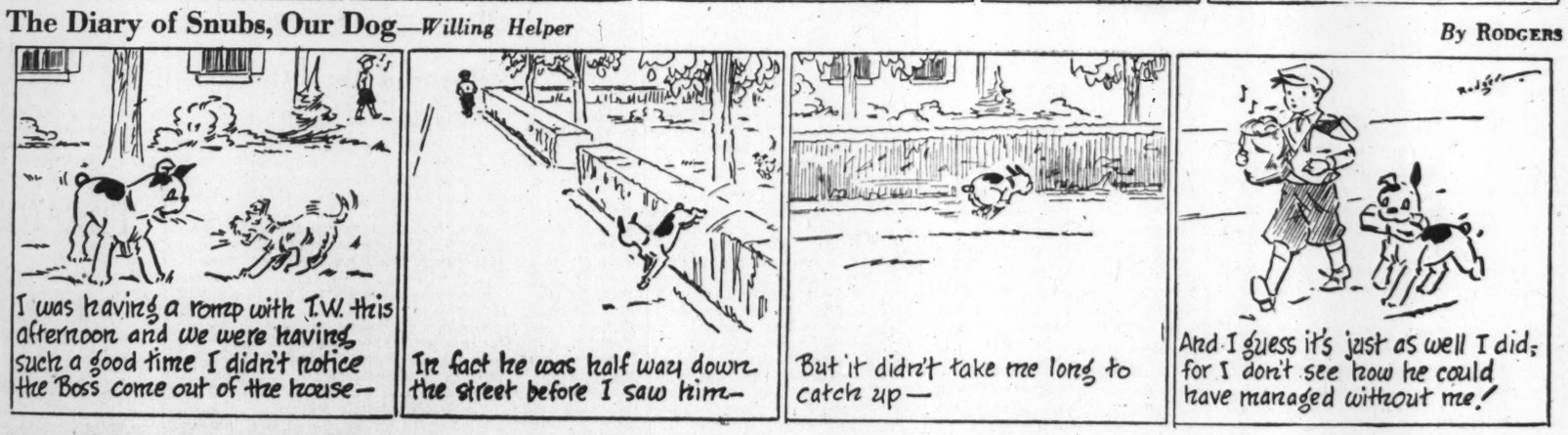
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The "Villain"*

By LE PELLEY

NOW WE'LL FIND OUT WHO LOCKED US IN THAT ROOM —
HE SURE HAD A BIG VOICE
BIG VOICE ?! WHY — IT'S —
YOU UNDERSTAND YOU'RE PRISONERS HERE !!
HE'S TALKING INTO A PAIL TO MAKE HIS VOICE BIG !
YOU'VE GOT INTO SOMETHING THIS TIME !! HOW'LL YOU GET OUT ?
FOOEY MARMADUKE — THERE'S SOMETHING FOR YOU TO GET OUT OF !
?
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Willing Helper*

By RODGERS


I was having a romp with T.W. this afternoon and we were having such a good time I didn't notice the Boss come out of the house—
In fact he was half way down the street before I saw him—
But it didn't take me long to catch up—
And I guess it's just as well I did; for I don't see how he could have managed without me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's All in the Way You Look at It*

By THE HAGERS

"TOMORROW AFTERNOON", SAID JOE, "MY AUNTS GO BACK TO KOKOMO."
A PACKAGE AUNT MAYME HANDED ME. "A GIFT FROM JOE'S TWO AUNTS," SAID SHE.
THE WRAPPING I TOOK OFF WITH SPEED. "A SWEATER! BOY! JUST WHAT I NEED!"
AUNT JAYNE EXPLAINED, "IT'S ALL HAND KNIT. WE MADE IT. YOU AREN'T HARD TO FIT."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Time for a Labor War

Americans are getting thoroughly disgusted with the continual bickering and battling between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor. This applies not only to the public outside the labor movement but also to the rank and file of union membership.

Their distaste for the kind of jurisdictional strife in which an employer is caught in the cross-fire between two unions has been heightened by the strike that has tied up production of transmission parts for 70 per cent of the military tanks under contract in the United States.

Labor as a national entity has rights which the Nation is zealous to guard. But labor factions or rival sets of labor union officials have no right to jeopardize the national safety and the safety of trade unionism itself while they fight their private quarrels. If they have any vision they will see that the Nation is engaged in resisting an enemy who would have no compunctions about suppressing the mildest of the rights they enjoy and sweeping any free labor leaders into concentration camps. They cannot expect indulgence for a petty civil war while a world war is being fought for their protection.

The jurisdictional strike is the least defensible of all types of strikes. And a large proportion of the strikes which have seriously affected American national defense in recent months have been either directly or indirectly of jurisdictional origin. This was true of the long Allis-Chalmers strike. Inter-union rivalry was the center of the strike in August at the Caldwell, New Jersey, plant of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, which held back propellers for hundreds of otherwise complete airplanes. C. I. O.-A. F. L. jealousy is behind most of the demands which now are being made in the steel industry and elsewhere for the closed shop—the object being for the dominant union to fortify itself against possible invasion by the other.

Under these conditions there is pressing need for the Government to take drastic action to suppress rather than encourage these internal and largely pointless strikes. Many, if not most, of the strikes in the category mentioned have taken place in defiance of the very machinery which the Government has set up for organized labor's own benefit and for settlement of disputes as to the right of representation—namely, the National Labor Relations Board under the Wagner Act. In the propeller strike and now in the tank transmissions strike the trouble stems from an attempt to upset the choice of bargaining agent made in a Labor Board election.

By and large, it is safe to say that organized labor appreciates the services of the Labor Board. If specific union units here or there see fit either to disregard the Wagner Act or to exploit their advantage under it by denying the free choice of a union to individuals, they forfeit morally their right to the protection and benefits of that Act.

Therefore, in order to safeguard the public interest, it would seem reasonable for Congress to consider a remedy along the following lines: To amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to provide that any union, local or national, which sponsored a jurisdictional strike in the face of a Labor Board election or without such an election, or which demanded dismissal of non-members to strengthen its position, should be denied all benefits of the Act for from three months to five years at the determination of the Board.

This would be a serious step but it grows out of the logic and the urgency of the situation.

Autumn Anticipation

Fall is a time of year when ambitions are surging, plans are formulating, hopes are mounting. One suspects that the glorious, inspiring weather of American autumn is responsible for many resolutions. More people are going to read the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" at this time of year; more people have definite study plans organized; more people are going to visit museums and art galleries. Autumn is the time for long, brisk walks, leaping flames in the fireplace, good books and good talk. It is a time for cheerful purpose and brisk confidence. Let's see, we have been intending to reread—

Sparks From Bonneville

The question of just how the Columbia River public power system—including Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams—is to be supervised has reportedly been developing a rather high voltage both in the Pacific Northwest and in the national capital.

Essentially the issue is whether the Government-owned electric power developments on the Columbia shall be managed, as now, by an administrator responsible directly to the United States Department of Interior or by an autonomous three-man regional board similar to the Tennessee Valley Authority. Secretary Harold L. Ickes recently, while on a trip to Washington State, tried to persuade interested groups that they could trust administration from Washington, D. C. Nevertheless, the demand is strong for local control through a board resident in the region, and Senator Homer T. Bone is sponsoring a bill for that purpose with the support of Senator George W. Norris, veteran public power advocate.

Of the two systems, it would seem that the Government's own precedents in the field of electric power would favor the case for regional autonomy and a considerable degree of local control. The Securities and Exchange Commission has been engaged for some months in requiring public utility holding companies to break up their subsidiaries into geographically integrated units or systems. There is obviously no physical connection between the Columbia River generating plants and those which the Department of Interior supervises at Boulder Dam in the Southwest or possibly envisages on the St. Lawrence. Why, then, is there any more reason for absentee direction of this project from Washington, D. C., than for management of a Middle Western private utility from New York City?

Peace With an Octopus!

The price of peace with Hitler is clearly marked as the Nazi machine rolls on toward Moscow. A beaten Russia would become one more suburb of Berlin. Russian industries would be restricted to avoid competition with German industries; Russian agriculture and production of raw materials developed to suit German needs. When Dr. Walther Funk drew this picture for a German audience at the opening of an Eastern Trade Fair in Koenigsberg, he was using a page out of "Mein Kampf." It is in line with Hitler's land policy which would make all conquered peoples in Europe into colonial vassals of the Reich. It is the new imperialism.

And it really differs from the "plutocratic imperialism" against which Dr. Funk says the Nazis are fighting. This fact should be called to the attention of all who say this war is simply a conflict of imperialisms. Suppose it could be stated in such simple terms. The war is still a conflict between an imperialism built on development of backward regions, with some economic benefits accruing to their peoples, and an imperialism which attacks regions already far advanced in economic and cultural development and "annexes" the progress and properties of fully civilized peoples.

This is the imperialism which has put such cultured people as the Hungarians, such enterprising people as the Dutch, into the roles of mere retainers of the Third Reich. Every country that has sought peace with the new imperialists, or has unsuccessfully resisted them, has found itself reduced to contributing to what Dr. Funk calls the "center of gravity of European trade."

It makes no difference whether a nation has been friendly or otherwise. When the Nazi imperialism gets hungry it will bite. And what it has bitten, it will attempt to swallow, as now it intends to swallow the Russian lands it has overrun. The Russians are fighting desperately because they know what they are fighting against—because they know it is useless to talk peace to an octopus.

Another Italian story to the effect that the Ark Royal was torpedoed again somehow reminds us of the inland telegraph editor's second day streamer on a Berlin-reported sea victory of the last war, which read: "Great Battle Not Fought."

That man with a defeated look is not a Russian. He is a tennis player who has just discovered that the nets are down at the neighborhood playground.

The Bookshelf

Let's Look at the Record

Do you remember? The compromise, the attempt at negotiated peace which American isolationists have only recently been demanding, had already been tried by Britain at Munich. The paper it produced had long since been torn up by Hitler. Europe was formally at war. But actually it was experiencing a weird calm-within-a-storm. "Bluffkrieg," "Sitzkrieg," "phoney war," were currently as overworked expressions as "O. K." Only Poland and Finland knew what the new warfare was really like. But soon Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands would know. Soon France would know, and Britain would be alone on the beaches of Dunkirk. It was 1940.

These events seem after one year—a long year—to belong to Wordsworth's "old, unhappy, far-off things." The education of the average American as to his country's and therefore his own personal place in the world pattern was just beginning in earnest. One of the textbooks which has emerged from that schooling is, of course, THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS IN 1940. This is the ninth volume to be issued in a series. It is the readable, reliable, unimpassioned, result of the experienced collaboration of Whitney H. Shephardson and William O. Scroggs (New York: Harpers. $3.50).

One of the great values of these volumes is their objective recording of events. When interpretation occurs, it is always thoroughly documented. In such a work there is no need for eloquent catchwords, fiery epigrams, or patriotic sonorities. Even if one's love of country is watered by the Mississippi rather than the two oceans, one should be able to see from the record of 1940 why the United States opposes the Axis "new order."

This book does not argue. The developments that it covers do argue eloquently. The United States is affected in almost every phase of the national life by the existence of war on another continent. The prices that women pay in shops, the wages that men earn, the hours they work, are all contingent upon what happens to the world of which America is inextricably a part. The actions of Nazi spearhead groups in the New World have helped to show that all the economic and moral values that Americans as individuals cherish and live by would be under pressure in the event of Nazi victory—in fact, that with each triumph or decline in Nazi military fortunes the tides of terror and political gangsterism swell or recede thousands of miles from Berlin.

If these reflections are awakened by reading the cool and careful pages of Messrs. Shephardson and Scroggs, it is because 1940 confirmed for Americans the lesson that Britain had digested in 1939. The Nazi threat could not be confined to Communism, to peoples east of Berlin, or one or two nations west of it. It has been felt wherever the arm of German economic-political organization could reach with the help of puppets or by its own might. C. W. M.

Our Readers Say—

"Amid the Seeming Confusion"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many times I have felt the urge to express my appreciation to the Monitor for its fine work in various fields. I particularly want to congratulate the Monitor for steering such a clear course amid the seeming confusion of the last two years. Day after day, the splendid editorials clarify pertinent questions, whose answers would not always be so clear without this guidance.

The recent series of articles by Mr. Richard Strout has renewed my faith in the courage and good sense of the people of the United States. Maybe they do want to "eat their cake and have it too," but I feel now that the majority of them still have a correct sense of values.

Mr. Markham's articles on Central America are indeed timely. We need to be awakened to a deeper understanding and appreciation of our Central American brothers.

(MRS.) ROBERT L. WHITAKER

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Newport's Old Stone Mill

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many years I have been a great admirer of your paper, and a great respecter of its intellectual soundness. This being so, it is something of a shock to me to find in your issue a short article about the so-called "Old Stone Mill" at Newport, R. I.

Your article says: "According to legend, the Old Mill was built by Leif Ericson and his compatriots when they landed in Rhode Island about 1,000 years ago. Newport Chamber of Commerce literature describes the mill as 'possibly built by the Norsemen about 1000 A. D.'"

It so happens that I have just now finished a book about the Newport Tower upon which I have been engaged for five years. The structure in question, if not built from the ground up as a windmill by Governor Benedict Arnold, in 1675 (this being the currently accepted doctrine among historians here in New England), must have, almost certainly, begun its career as a Round Church of the Northmen. This, however, does not mean that Leif Ericson and his contemporaries built it. For one thing, if they can be regarded as Christians at all, they were only very recent converts. A century or more afterward, when the Norsemen had become really fervent Christians, it was altogether more logical for men of their nation, in a remote outpost of the Christian world, to erect such a Round Church as the one almost certainly represented by the surviving Tower. So, if the Tower be Norse, it is Christian Norse, of date from about 1125-1400 A. D.

As for the alleged danger of destroying the Tower merely by leaning a ladder against it on which one man would mount, it can only be said that, if the structure really is as frail as that, it is a terrible pity that a portion of the government of Newport should now be contemplating the widening of Mill Street so as to pour a constant stream of the heaviest kind of motorized traffic past the very edge of the Tower. Whatever its age, and whatever its original purpose, the Newport Tower is a unique edifice.

PHILIP AINSWORTH MEANS

Pomfret, Conn.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Still Swimming

Cornish Lookout

SOMEWHERE IN CORNWALL

The United States seems very near this rocky Cornish headland. There's no land to separate Britain's most southerly promontory from the American continent. Just 3,000 miles of Atlantic Ocean linking Old and New England.

On this spot where Elizabethan sentinels watched for the galleons of Spain stands a Home Guard look-out post. Today Cornishmen, though keeping a weather eye to south'ard, are looking confidently to westward also.

From this Point high on the grassy cliff, the Cornish coast unfolds, bay on bay, skirted by the craggy headlands where bonfires warned our forefathers of the invader's coming. Nestling in wooded creeks on the banks of the rivers are the fishing villages to which the Phoenicians came to purchase tin and other metals centuries ago.

Beneath the thundering waves, legend would have it, lie 140 Cornish villages, submerged when the sea swallowed up the land. Here was Lyonesse and the island valley of Avalon, traditional kingdom from which King Arthur sent his Knights of the Round Table on their errands of chivalry.

* * *

The spirit of King Arthur and his Knights lives on. Today vessels from the United States, also bent on errands of chivalry and daring, steam over the legendary villages of Lyonesse. On a summer afternoon of 1941 the convoy begins to take shape. First, the balloons attached to the ships appear like black dots on the sky-line, then the blue-gray outline of a destroyer alongside, and at intervals, cargo boats with their curious cut-away-in-the-center look. Escorting aircraft zooms overhead. The Cornishman on the lookout westward is the first to welcome them to these islands.

The war has brought these dwellers on the Atlantic seaboard very much nearer the heart of Britain than they've ever been before. Though less than 400 miles from London, Cornwall has remained curiously detached and apart. Its foreign-looking men, many of them dark-skinned, Spanish types, who have settled down after years of seafaring, its fair-skinned children with dark lashes and eyebrows, its semi-tropical vegetation, its legends of smugglers, have given it an un-English atmosphere.

But war conditions have swept away this sense of remoteness. Cornish farmers, who have prided themselves doggedly on their traditional independence of outlook, have linked up with Whitehall. Under pressure of the need for increasing home production, they have been glad to take the advice of Ministry of Agriculture experts in regard to adoption of modern methods.

True, the villages have seen few holiday-makers this summer. The seasonal influx which previously filled the Cornish Riviera for a few months of the year, did not come in 1941. But the creeks rang with the laughter and shouts of evacuees from London, Bristol, and other large towns. Bronzed boys and girls are learning to row in the creeks, to swim, catch shrimps, ride bareback on the farm horses, help with the harvesting, pick the blackberries. They in their turn have much to teach the Cornish children.

In one village, a lovely blue-and-white Italian-looking villa, nestling in the cliffs, has been furnished by the local residents, so that parents may visit their children.

* * *

Following the seafaring traditions of the County, the sons of the villages are mostly in the Merchant Service or the Navy. The fathers who are left don khaki for their Home Guard duties.

The war has brought additional hazards. But, living always so close to the perils of the grim, relentless, jagged coast, the Cornishman can "take it." German planes on their way to the West Coast towns pass over the area and the coast guns fire a few rounds—a hollow, popping sound, echoing in space, rather like a child's airgun it seems to one who has heard the London barrage. Here and there a farm barn has gaping holes in its roof, and craters in the fields tell where Nazi missiles have fallen. But air raid damage has not been frequent or serious.

Nevertheless war conditions, and especially evacuation from the towns, has put Cornwall on the map. There will be less grounds after this conflict for believing such stories as were told after the World War, that a Cornish waterman, living at the head of a wooded creek, when told that the Armistice had been signed, asked: "'As thar bin a warr thin?" MELITA SPRAGGS

Mirror of World Opinion

Complaint of the Farmers

Widespread complaint among farmers against the severe overproduction penalties which they now discover embodied in Federal law seems totally unjustified from any point of approach.

Congress raised the farm price level by increasing the loan value of basic crops to 85 per cent. The Treasury opened its vaults to support farm income. Certainly the country needed some protection, too, in any such arrangement.

Congress recognized this and so boosted the penalties for overproduction. The penalty on overquota wheat, for instance, was raised from 15 cents to 49 cents, or half the stabilized price.

The farmers late in May voted for quota marketing of wheat. The result, roughly, showed eighty wheat farmers out of 100 in favor of the plan. Now many of these farmers say they were not told that stiffer penalties were in prospect. How come? The farmers are supposed to know what they are voting on. . . .

Basically we do not see that the farmers have anything to complain about. Latest figures show that farm income has at last achieved parity—that is, it is equal in purchasing power to what it was in the 1909-'14 period. . . .

If farmers want to challenge the farm program as a whole, that is one thing. You can put up a good argument for a return to the complete independence of the American farmer, with the law of supply and demand, instead of Government control, setting the prices. We do not say that America should return to that; we simply say that you can make out a logical case for it. . . .

The farmers cannot have economic freedom and government control both. They will have to make up their minds which they want.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Beyond Economics

By Haydn S. Pearson

The present problems of American agriculture affect the economic and social welfare of all citizens. It is understandable that farmers want to share in the increased national income—as they are doing at the present time. It is also understandable that many farm leaders see the present situation as a lever by which they may pry from the national congress authority for price and crop regulations.

Parity of prices has been a goal of the Nation's agricultural leaders for a long period, extending back long before the economic upset of 1929. There has been great confusion over this term. Urban consumers think of it in terms of higher food prices. The 6,800,000 farm families of the United States, representing approximately one-fourth of the Nation's population, think of it in terms of higher prices for farm products so that they may purchase tools and equipment, clothes, education, other essentials, and some of the luxuries of a machine age.

The problem of the Nation's farming status is a tremendously complex and difficult one. Geographically the country is divided into sections. Climate, soil and nearness to markets are determining factors in many instances in farm prosperity. Nature still holds control, although great dams for irrigation, shelterbelt forests, new methods of farming, changing tastes of the public, are slowly changing farming practices. But the wheat growers, the cotton growers, the fruit growing areas, the potato farmers of Idaho and Aroostook, the cranberry growers of Massachusetts—all these groups and many others are directly affected by the economic condition of the Nation as a whole.

Thus, we can see a danger to agriculture in the plan of a fixed price schedule for foods. Parity of prices between food and manufactured products, based on an index taken from some "normal" period, is plausible on the surface. Its weakness is that the general public has money to spend for foods in proportion to its earning power. If food prices are maintained at too high a level, millions of families by force of economics, will buy only enough for subsistence living. We have heard much about the subsistence families in under-privileged farming areas; we must not forget the urban families that exist on marginal incomes.

* * *

There are certain points that agricultural leaders may well keep in mind as they struggle with the admittedly hard and perplexing angles of our national farm life. We recognize that a sound and solvent farm population is essential. Farm families constitute a major purchasing section of the Nation's consuming group.

First, we need to emphasize that farms are not businesses in the sense of producing one or more manufactured products, and buying all other products used by the unit. It is silly and tragic that one should see a pile of empty tin cans in a farmer's yard, that tenants and share-croppers should not have big gardens of vegetables and fruits, for farm families and farm livestock not to have an abundance of the best of foods. We make an exception, of course, in the event of drought or other natural factor beyond human control.

Beyond man-made economics, there are principles that can guide farming to a safer, sounder basis. They are principles enunciated by agricultural thinkers since the time of Cato. A farm should produce its own food; it should make certain of shelter and fuel. It should then seek the best methods of earning a cash income.

* * *

We see encouraging signs on every hand. The South, the West, and the Northeast are tackling their problems. New legumes, new breeds of cattle, a garden on every farm, diversification—one sees the evidence everywhere. In a recent trip through central and northern New England, the writer talked with leaders who pointed out changes of the past decade. No longer do families depend solely on the check for whole milk. They are raising food, grains; they are growing their own meats. In the South, cotton is still king, but it shares its limelight with the new philosophy of farming. In the vast grain area, cows, poultry, and home-grown foods are taking their rightful place.

Farm families must recognize that there are factors beyond economics in agriculture. If the Nation's farms were collectivized, it would be a different story. But the American way of life is not that. Farming is more than bookkeeping economies. It is a family way of living. It has deep and genuine satisfactions. Agriculture can offer security beyond the economics of a machine and factory organization, if our thinking is directed rightly.

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